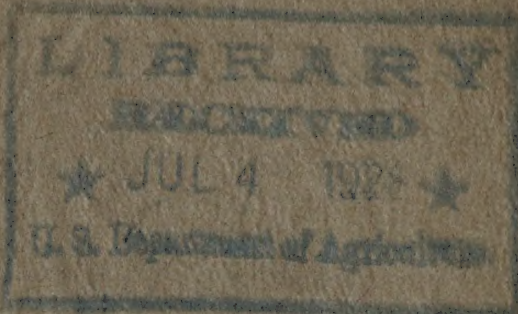


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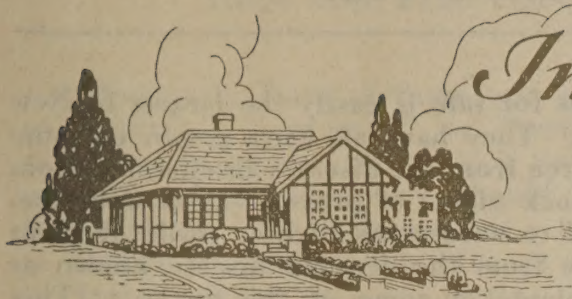
Australia
1928 A-H



Favourite
ROSES
Trees and
Shrubs

1928

HAZLEWOOD BROS. LTD.
EPPING N.S.W.



Introduction to 1928 Catalogue

THE keynote of modern business is abundantly expressed in the one word "Service." Generally speaking, the seller is fully conversant with the qualities and shortcomings of his stocks, and is in a good position to know if they will satisfy every need of his client. Frequently the buyer has no opportunity for testing a given commodity, and is therefore forced to rely on the integrity of the merchant. Present-day business realises that the best advertisement, and in the end the biggest trading, results from a straightforward recital of the value of the goods, and if a particular line will not make for a client's success, then another should be recommended. The old idea, "Let the buyer beware" is annihilated, and in place there is substituted a friendly concern for the client's interest that makes business a pleasure, and puts "goodwill" in the very front rank of assets.

In Rose Growing and kindred interests there are as many points of view as there are spokes in a wheel. Some like red and dislike white; some prefer perfume, some worship shape of bloom to the exclusion of all other qualities, while many desire the greatest number of medium quality blooms for their time and money.

Again, climate complicates the position, for a success in one place may easily be a failure elsewhere, while methods of treatment are directly reflected in the measure of success realised. For years we have experienced the direct appreciation of thousands of rose lovers who prefer to know beforehand the faults as well as the qualities of the various varieties. It could indeed be maintained that if "Better Roses" are to be the general lot, then the faults must be fully recognised, and every effort made to raise the standard by breeding and better cultivation, and planting only proved varieties.

The dominating feature in this catalogue is to ensure, as far as possible, the success of our clients by helping them to avoid unsuitable sorts by advising as to the best methods of treatment, and by supplying stock as free from defects as it is possible to produce.

ORDER OF PREFERENCE.—Throughout 1927 a careful tally was kept of all varieties sold, and we have listed them in the order of preference, decided by buyers from all the States. In explanation we wish to point out that each plant ordered this season is counted as a vote for that variety to determine its place in next year's Catalogue. This method may not find general approval as an alphabetical list makes it easier to find a given sort. In the new method, however, it brings all the very best varieties into a prominent position, and selection, particularly for a beginner, is made much easier. Frequently we have handled orders made out for commencing a rose garden, and a list numbering 50 odd plants had been selected, which did not get beyond the first four letters of the alphabet. Success under these conditions is most remote. There is an added interest in the position a variety occupies in each year's sales; also there is something suspicious when growers universally begin to drop a variety, thus forcing it to the end of the list whence it may be easily discarded. The index simplifies the finding of any one sort, so that the objection to our method is outweighed by its advantages.

This Catalogue in a nutshell—Better Roses.

STOCK for 1928.—Our stock of roses for sale is easily the largest in New South Wales, and exceeds 140,000 plants. They have all been grown on comparatively new land and are remarkably free from the diseases inseparable from old nurseries. They are worked from stock plants of proved vigour and freedom of bloom, and no expense is spared to ensure the highest grade of plant possible. Our Nursery is absolutely free from the dreaded disease known as "Die Back" which is attacking many plants in some of the States. (This must not be confused with the dying back of Pernetiana Roses, which is quite a different matter.)

VARIETIES.—No expense is spared in procuring the latest Novelties from all parts of the world, but with upwards of 100 sorts added each year it is patent there must be some reduction of varieties in the interests of both grower and planter. Every superfluous variety not only increases the cost of production of each plant (and the selling price), but also the difficulty of the grower in deciding what to plant. It is our intention each year to limit the ordinary list to 200 of the most favoured varieties and 50 in the climbing section. This will allow ample scope for even the largest gardens. Where large numbers of plants are required it is much more satisfactory to plant say, 100 roses in ten or twenty sorts, and five or ten of each kind, than to waste good ground and valuable time trying to make the tail end of 100 separate varieties the success such expenditure should receive.

The collection of varieties is strongly deprecated as it is quite impossible to secure all of the sorts which have been sent out and equally impossible to grow them in one garden, or climate. Too often growers boast of the number of varieties they have in their gardens, but it would be more sensible were the gardener to state that in his garden of one hundred plants he had thirty varieties which had produced in a season upwards of six thousand quality blooms. This can be done by planting only the very best varieties.

DESCRIPTIONS.—It is our endeavour to describe each rose impartially on its behaviour in the various Australian climates. To prevent needless repetition, it must be understood that almost every rose is under certain conditions more or less liable to Mildew and Black Spot. The colours of the roses also are described at their best, but it must be remembered that nearly all colours will fade in strong sunlight and a rose should not be condemned on its first flowering. Yellows frequently are white, while reds often come pink. In many instances the term "Mildew Proof" is used, and this must be taken in a general sense. On rare occasions even the most resistant varieties show traces of this disease on young foliage. There are a few favoured places in which mildew does not exist. These are exceptions, and growers blessed with these conditions will be able to make the necessary allowance in regard to descriptions.

One of the common causes of dissatisfaction is the question of single and double roses. A very large number of growers prefer the full-bodied bloom, and have the greatest antipathy to the loose, decorative class, which, however, is finding an ever-increasing number of admirers. In order that no customer may experience disappointment, we are re-casting all rose descriptions on the following basis. Roses described as single are those having four, five or six petals; semi-single covers those blooms producing six to ten petals; semi-double eleven to twenty-five petals; and double from twenty-six upwards. It should be explained that the number of petals in a bloom frequently varies according to climate and forcing conditions. Our records are from unforced blooms, so that growers may make their own allowances for their particular districts.

Every Rose has a fault.

Previously Rose perfume was generally described by vague terms such as "fragrant," "perfumed," or "scented," but in view of the very great difference in quality and type, it was felt that some attempt at classification, no matter how elementary, should be adopted. The matter was treated at length in the 1926 catalogue, but a brief outline of the sections is given here to explain the description of each variety.

TEA SCENT.—Represented by varieties like Lady Hillingdon, Duchess of Wellington, Georges Schwartz, Lilian Moore, Mrs. Dunlop Best, etc.

SWEET SCENT.—Found in General MacArthur, Georg Arends, Gruse an Teplitz, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Laurent Carle, Radiance, Rose Marie, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.—This class covers varieties like Socrates (peach), Rosa bracteata (pear), Old Gold (clove), Rev. F. Page Roberts (apple), Rosa moschata (musk), and many mixed fruity perfumes which require careful classification. It is to be hoped that this question will be followed up by Rose societies everywhere, and that one of the greatest charms of the Rose will receive the fullest recognition by grower and hybridiser alike.

OUR SLOGAN.—Some years ago we adopted as our slogan—

"Grow the Best,
Discard the Rest,"

and have pleasure in advising that this has been registered by the Commonwealth Registrar of Trade Marks in the following form:—



In order that our customers may accomplish this we tender the following services to prospective planters:—

- (a) An unbiased criticism on any variety submitted;
- (b) On receipt of a list of the varieties already planted recommendations will be made showing how the list may be improved for a particular climate;
- (c) And a regular and drastic scrutiny will be made of the varieties imported each year so that only the best may survive. It will be necessary for customers making use of these services to state fully, when communicating with us, all particulars regarding soil, climate, colours preferred, and tastes regarding single, semi-double or double classes of bloom, so that there will be no difficulty in the way of their receiving the best possible advice. No trouble will be spared to ensure that our customers have the opportunity of growing the very best varieties as it is only by their success in this way that the culture of the rose will be advanced.

PRICES.—Every endeavour is made to produce the highest quality of stock possible, to keep it free from disease and true to name. Price is a secondary consideration when compared to a client's success, and in our opinion it is preferable to increase prices to meet higher costs of production than to reduce standards of quality and reliability. The expenses to-day are three times more than those ruling 20 years ago, while prices have only increased a little more than half.

In order to prevent confusion, all prices quoted are for plants at the nursery, and postage and freight should be added to all orders. Where dozen rates are mentioned, it is for at least six plants at the one price taken in one consignment. For instance, one plant at 2/6 and 5 at 1/6 will be charged single rates. Similarly 50 or more at the one price must be ordered in one lot to qualify for 100 rates.

Raise the standard by fairly facing the fact.

ORDERS.—It is particularly requested that when ordering names be written on a separate sheet of paper, together with the address, both being clearly stated, as it is not uncommon to receive letters without any indication as to whom they come from. Write on one side of the paper only and place the names of varieties in columns. It is also advisable to state in your letter the amount of and the form in which remittances are made.

All orders are booked subject to stock at the time of despatch, and we cannot hold ourselves responsible for losses caused through fire, drought, frost, hail or other factors beyond our control.

SUBSTITUTION.—It is quite impossible to correctly estimate the number of plants of each variety required each season. Public fancy is extremely changeable in some respects, and where a stock of 500 plants of a given variety may be ample for some seasons, it may be far too many or too little for other years. Clients can help us materially if they will definitely state when ordering if some other variety may be substituted when any kind is sold out. Frequently when only those available are sent, a letter is received asking why we did not forward others for those not in stock. Occasionally criticism is received for sending substitutes, no matter how good they may be. It makes the position so simple when it is definitely stated, "Please do not substitute." If willing for us to send as good, or better sorts, please advise us on the order.

DESPATCH.—The greatest care is taken in packing orders so that the plants will reach their destinations in good condition, but it is highly advisable that customers notify us as to the quickest route and method by which the plants are to be sent. If post, rail, steamer or parcels delivery are specially indicated, it will save considerable trouble during the rush season. Where no instructions are given, plants will be sent according to our own discretion. To Eastern suburb clients, or those not handy to railway stations, parcels may be sent to the Railway Offices at Challis House, Martin Place, Sydney. Where special parcel delivery is the best method, this should be stated on the order, otherwise all parcels travel quicker, and with more satisfaction to the nearest railway station. After a receipt in good condition from the railway authorities, all consignments travel at owner's risk, and we cannot be held responsible for delay or rough handling during transit.

ACCOUNTS.—All accounts are due within one month of date of statement. New customers are requested to remit when ordering or give a satisfactory reference.

CATALOGUES.—Each customer in the last two years will be forwarded a copy of the new catalogue as soon as published, which is generally in March-April each year. It has been found, however, that the popularity of the publication is the cause of many failing to reach their proper destinations. It is asked that friends will make it widely known that failure to receive the regular copy does not indicate carelessness or indifference on our part. Extra copies are available for distribution to flower loving friends, and will be sent post free to all addresses forwarded. If a recipient has no use for the book, it is specially asked that it be passed on to someone who will be interested.

The information in the catalogue is carefully checked each year, and is freely given in the hope that it will help to produce Better Roses and Brighter Gardens.

REMITTANCES.—These may be made by Money Order, Postal Note (both payable at Epping, N.S.W.), or Cheque. Country and Interstate customers are requested to add exchange to cheques.

. Always sign your name clearly.

THE NURSERY.—(The entrance to which is situated half a mile from Epping Railway Station) is open for inspection during business hours.

For those coming by car and residents of West Epping the nearest approach is by way of Kent Street.

For visitors coming by train the following directions are submitted:—On reaching the top of the railway steps before turning, the visitor is looking north and can see a small portion of the Nursery, slightly to the left. Take the road on the left side of the railway line, as far as the horse trough, then turn to the left along Carlingford Road; Cliff Road is then the second turn to the right, after passing the turn in this road our notice board comes into view; the main Nursery is behind the block of bush trees.

The Nursery is closed on Sundays.

CORRESPONDENCE is invited on all questions of rose interest, and friends are specially asked to correct any mistake, or comment on any rose's adaptability to special conditions.

ADDRESS.—The business was founded in 1908, and has been conducted in Epping only ever since that time. We have no branches, and all correspondence should be carefully addressed in order to prevent mistakes.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—We believe that all trees and plants sold by us are of the description and kind specified at the time of sale. Where reasonable proof is given that plants have been wrongly labelled we will refund the original purchase money or correct the mistake by new plants; but we give no warranty, express or implied, as to their growth, description, quality or productiveness, and will not be in any way responsible for the crop, as these factors are governed by forces beyond our control.

All sales are made subject to these conditions, and if the purchaser does not accept the goods sold on these terms they are at once to be returned.

HAZLEWOOD BROS., LTD.,

Phones: Epping 11
Epping 1162

Rose and Tree Specialists, Epping, N.S.W.

Business Hours:

Week days: 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Saturdays: 8 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Saturday afternoons and holidays by appointment only.

Climatological Map of Australia

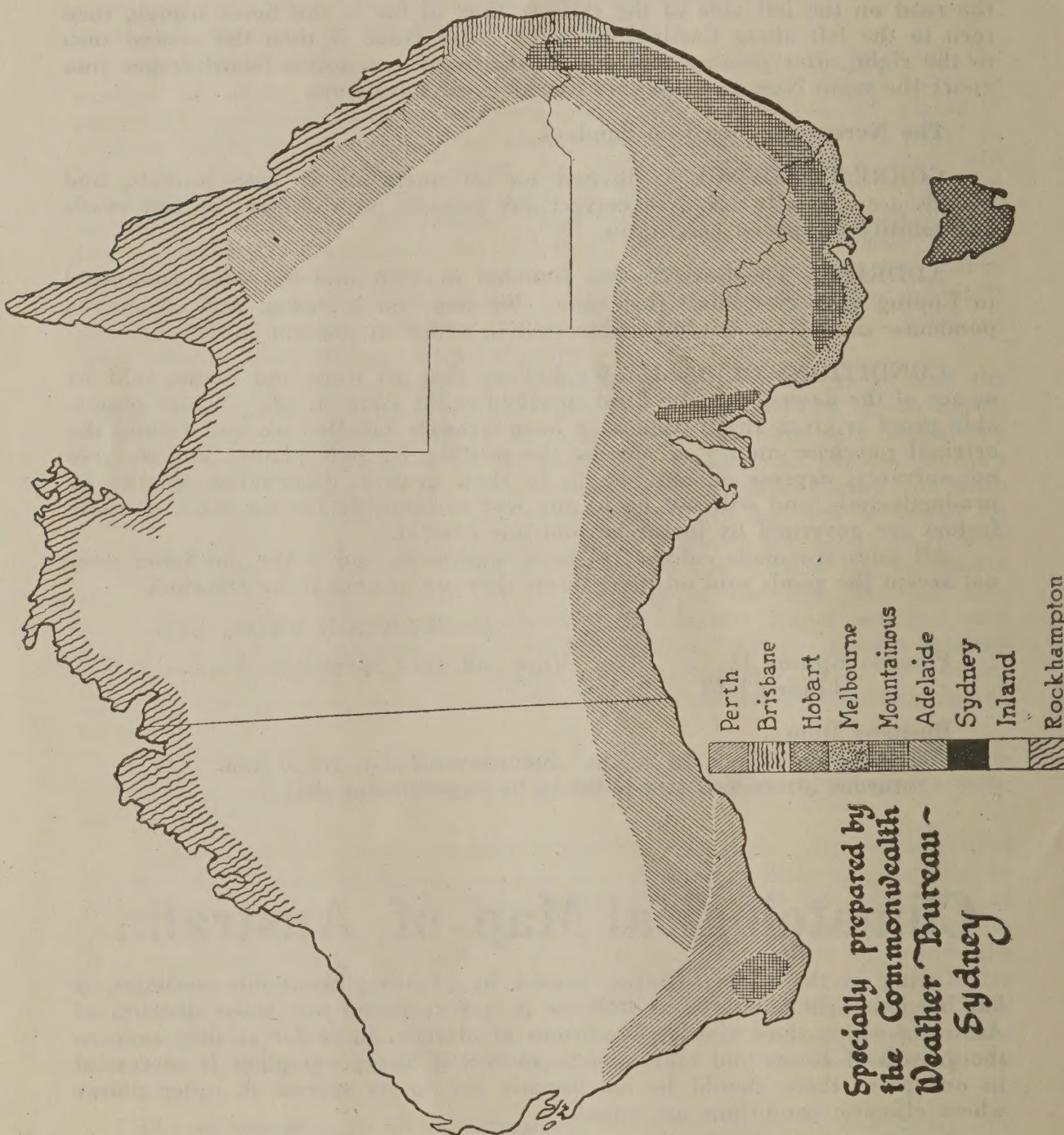
Owing to the many failures, caused by planting unsuitable varieties, it has been thought advisable to indicate in a very broad way those districts of Australia which show similar conditions of climate, in so far as they concern the growth of Roses and other plants, so that if any given plant is successful in one place there should be no climatic bar to its success in other places where climatic conditions are equal.

As most of the horticultural energies centre round the capital cities, the divisions have been named after them, and they show such marked differences as to account for most of the important variations present.

It must be emphasised, however, that the divisions are approximate only, for it is quite impossible to indicate on any map the enormous number of purely local conditions caused by any one town's peculiar position and

Study the climate map carefully.

surroundings; also the very important question of soil variations, and getting closer to home, the individual variations to be found in each garden according as the beds round a house face North, South, East or West. In this respect it is quite possible for a Sydney grower, for example, to select positions in his garden which more closely represent the conditions of Adelaide, Hobart, or Melbourne, than the average Sydney climate. The determination and treatment of these variations must be left to the wisdom of the enthusiast himself.



The main climatic controlling factors are frost, heat, humidity, and dryness, each in the double capacity of friend and foe to different plants.

The suitability of various plants to particular divisions will be noted throughout this catalogue by letters "A," "M," "B," etc., as the case may be, while "E" in the Rose section will signify that the variety is hardy everywhere.

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigations

ADELAIDE: "A"—This is easily the largest climatic division, extending well into all the States on the Mainland. It is characterised by hot and dry summers and fairly severe winter conditions, combined with a low rainfall. The strong sunlight is very hard on the colour of blooms, and yellows particularly suffer during the summer months. The heat causes quick development and tends to reduce size so that the most satisfactory flowering seasons are spring and autumn. It is necessary frequently to protect plant stems against sunburn and see that plants do not suffer from lack of moisture. Roses which fade or which have scanty and weak petalage are not satisfactory generally, and selection should always be made of good rich colours and those of moderate to full petalage which should be of good substance. Varieties which burn or blue excessively should be discarded, as these faults are increased by the action of sunlight. The dry atmosphere is not without its compensations for black-spot and many fungus diseases are retarded, and varieties like Edward Mawley, Lyon, Madame Edouard Herriot, etc., which fail in humid climates, are quite satisfactory.

Associated with this climate is the frequent sudden change of temperature with its resultant encouragement of mildew, and best results are obtained with mildew resistant sorts. The nights are quite cool in comparison to moist climates and many trees and shrubs requiring even temperature do not thrive in consequence. When associated with heavy dew these conditions favour "balling" of "tissue paper petalled" Roses such as Natalie Bottner, Madame Jules Gravereaux, etc. This balling is caused by the petals becoming saturated with moisture and preventing the bloom opening. It usually occurs in very full varieties which have notoriously thin petals. An example of good substance which is quite the opposite may be found in Ophelia or Madame Butterfly.

Frosts are severe in winter, but do not prevent the successful growth of Oranges and many hardy evergreen shrubs. It is too dry, however, for many trees and plants requiring moist shady climates. Included in this division is a thin strip of country in N.S.W. between Sydney's moist coastal climate and the mountains, and represented by such towns as Liverpool, Windsor, Singleton, etc.

A selection of suitable varieties may be made from the following:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Bloomfield Progress, Charles P. Kilham, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Earl Beatty, Etoile de Hollande, General MacArthur, Hadlev, Hoosier Beauty, Lady Helen Maglona, Lady W. Evans, Laurent Carle, Lord Charlemont, Madame H. Lustre, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Padre, Rhea Reid, Sensation, Souv. de Maria de Zayas. **(CLIMBERS).**—Bardou Job, Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Laurent Carle, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Noella Nabonnand, Walter C. Clark, Scorchers.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Annie Laurie, Antoine Rivoire, Commonwealth, Connelia, Countess of Gosford, Dainty, Dame Edith Helen, Dean Hole, Dorina Neave, Edith Part, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Frieburg II., Georg Arends, Gladys Holland, Gustav Grunewald, John C. M. Mensing, Joseph Hill, Josephine Thomas, Konigin Carola, Lady Alice Stanley, Los Angeles, Lyon, Mabel Turner, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Madame Jules Grolez, Madame Segond Weber, Maman Cochet, Marjorie Bulkeley, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. Geo. Shawver, Mrs. Lovell Swisher, My Maryland, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rose Marie, Shot Silk, Souv. de Sergeant Crette, Sunny South Superb, Una Wallace, Victor Waddilove, Wilhelm Kordes. **(CLIMBERS).**—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Dean Hole, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Kitty Kininmonth Sachsengruss.

In its wrong climate any rose may be a failure.

WHITE AND LIGHT COLOURS (Dwarfs).—Clarice Goodacre, Frau Karl Druschki, K. A. Victoria, Louise Criner, Luna, Madame Jules Bouche, Marcia Stanhope, Molly Sharron Crawford, Mrs. David McKee, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Ophelia, White Maman Cochet, White Ens. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. K. A. Victoria, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Grav, Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Constance Casson, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Florence L. Izzard, Frances Gaunt, Golden Emblem, Golden Ophelia, Goldmine, Holland Beauty, James Walley, Lady Hillingdon, Mabel Morse, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mary Pickford, Mavis, Mrs. Aaron Ward, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Mackellar, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Mme. Boulet, Sovereign, Sunburst, W. F. Dreer. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Marechal Neil.

COPPERY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angele Pernet, Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Cayla Lad. S. Eardley Willmott, Madame Edouard Herriot, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Queenie Robinson, Rev. Williamson, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson, The Queen Alexandra. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot.

BRISBANE: "B"—This climatic zone extends from about Grafton in New South Wales almost to Rockhampton, and inland just as far as the tropical conditions prevail. In many respects it is very similar to the Rockhampton zone except that the conditions are not quite so intense, and some of the ultra tropical subjects do not thrive as well as they do in the more northern section.

This division is characterised by warm, even humid conditions in summer and mild winters, with very little frost. Nearly all tropical fruits, such as Bananas, Custard Apples, Mangoes and Pawpaws do well, and growth continues almost all the year round. All blooms develop quickly, while Black Spot and Scale diseases find a congenial atmosphere.

It is too hot for many deciduous trees and shrubs and too moist for others. It is essentially an evergreen division, while the even temperature is not so conducive to mildew, and the varieties of Roses which "ball" in colder climates are quite successful here.

In selecting Roses single and loose bodied sorts should be avoided, also those liable to Black Spot, which include all the Pernetianas, unless grown on rich volcanic soils which discount the tendency to leaf diseases and soft immature growths so liable to die back. Vigour of growth is very necessary, but the mildew and balling faults of others may be overlooked. The very dark reds will probably burn in summer, but will be quite satisfactory in the winter blooming.

Included in this division are scattered spots which are almost frost free, like Sydney Harbour foreshores, Palm Beach and parts of Gosford, Wyong, etc.

The *Sunday Sun* some months ago asked for an expression of opinion from their readers as to the best Roses. The following list was published:—

Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, Hadley, Radiance, Penelope, Lady Hillingdon, F. K. Druschki, Madame A. Chatenay, George Dickson, Mrs. H. Stevens, General MacArthur, Laurent Carle, K. A. Victoria, J. J. L. Mock, Madame S. Weber, Rhea Reid, W. R. Smith, Lady Alice Stanley, Duchess of Wesminster, Madame C. Soupert, Columbia, Alexander H. Gray, Perle des Jardins, Star of Queensland.

If semi-double roses are disliked, avoid those so described.

In addition we recommend:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Bloomfield Progress, Earl Beatty, Etoile de Hollande, Hoosier Beauty, Lady Helen Maglona, Lord Charlemont, Madame Henri Lustre, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Royal Red, Sensation, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, Templar. (CLIMBERS).—Black Boy, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General McArthur, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Noella Nabonnand, Scorchers, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Annie Laurie, America, Commonwealth, Dame Edith Helen, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Frank W. Dunlop, Frieburg II., Gustav Grunewald Ivy May, John C. M. Mensing, Josephine Thomas, Mabel Turner, Madame Butterfly, Madame Jules Grolez, Marjorie Bulkeley, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. I. Bell, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Pilgrim, Rose Marie, Shot Silk, Superb, Una Wallace. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. J. J. L. Mock, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Kitty Kininmonth, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angelus, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Louise Criner, White Ensign. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Frau Karl Druschki, Clb. K. A. Victoria, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Aspirant Marcel Rouyer, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, Florence L. Izzard, Golden Ophelia, Holland Beauty, James Walley, Lady Plymouth, Mrs. Beckwith, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. Mackellar, Natalie Bottner, Phoebe, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Mme. Bouillet, Sovereign. (CLIMBERS).—Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Marechal Neil, Mermaid, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Perle des Jardins Clb. Sunburst.

HOBART: "H"—Long winters of varying intensity and a short growing season mark this climate. It is a land of fairly equable conditions otherwise in which all English fruits flourish and the cloudy skies and even rainfall promote better colours in flowers and foliage than obtain in other capitals. It is too cold for tropical and sub-tropical subjects, but all deciduous trees, and the few frost resistant evergreens, thrive.

In Roses the singles and semi-doubles do well, unless specially liable to mildew, while sorts liable to ball through over-petalage should be avoided. Pernetianas are only fairly successful.

The voting conducted by the *Hobart Mercury* gives the following as the popular Roses:—

Madame Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Madame Abel Chatenay, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. H. Stevens, F. K. Druschki, Golden Emblem, Mrs. David McKee, General MacArthur, Red Letter Day, Lyon Rose, Hugh Dickson, Sunny South, Antoine Rivoire.

Describe your climate, and fuller recommendations will be submitted.

In addition we recommend:

RED (Dwarfs).—Bloomfield Progress, Charles P. Kilham, Col. O. Fitzgerald, Earl Beatty, Etoile de Hollande, Gooiland Glory, Hadley, Hawlmark Crimson, Hoosier Beauty, K. of K., Lady Helen Maglona, Lady Worthington Evans, Laurent Carle, Lord Charlemont, Madame Henri Lustre, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Red Radiance, Sensation, Scarlet Glory, Souv. de Georges Pernet, Warrior. (CLIMBERS).—Black Boy, Bardou Job, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Noella Nabonnand, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Walter C. Clark, The Beacon.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Annie Laurie, Briarcliff, Caroline Testout, Clovelly, Columbia, Commonwealth, Dainty, Dainty Bess, Dame Edith Helen, Dorina Neave, Edith Part, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Gustav Grunewald, Henrietta, Isobel, Ivy May, Irish Elegance, Josephine Thomas, John C. M. Mensing, Konigin Carola, Lady Love, Los Angeles, Madame Butterfly, Madame Segond Weber, Maman Cochet, Marjorie Bulkeley, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. Warren G. Harding, Mrs. Tom Smith, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rose Marie, Shot Silk, Souv. de S. Crette, Superb, Una Wallace, Victor Waddilove, Wilhelm Kordes. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Caroline Testout, Clb. Columbia, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenav, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Los Angeles, Kitty Kininmonth, Nora Cunningham, Queen of Hearts.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Clarice Goodacre, K. A. Victoria, Louise Criner, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. Mackellar, Ophelia, Westfield Star, White Ensign, White Maman Cochet. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. K. A. Victoria, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Grav, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Cecil, Elegante, Emma Wright, Frances Gaunt, Florence L. Izzard, Georges Schwartz, Golden Gleam, Golden Ophelia, Gold Mine, Holland Beauty, James Walley, Mabel Morse, Mary Pickford, Mavis, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Mrs. Mackellar, Norman Lambert, Phoebe, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Bouillet, Sovereign, Sunburst, Sunstar, Vanity, W. F. Dreer. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Golden Vision, Mermaid, Wm. Allen Richardson.

COPPERY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angele Pernet, Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Cayla, Irish Fireflame, I. Zingari, Lady Pirrie, Lady S. Eardley Willmott, Lady Roberts, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Padre, Queenie Robinson, Rev. Williamson, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Madame Edouard Herriot.

INLAND: "I"—This may be fully described as an intensification of Adelaide conditions, and gardening is a much more difficult proposition in consequence. Only the hardiest varieties recommended for Adelaide should be tried.

MELBOURNE: "M"—Midway between Adelaide and Hobart in general characteristics, this division is usually marked by a hot dry summer, but with more cloud than Adelaide, which favours better colour in blooms and makes the growing of the loose, decorative roses worth while. It receives rather more rain than Adelaide, and humidity is, on the average, higher, which in some seasons favours Black Spot. The growing season is shorter than in other meteorological divisions, except Hobart. Nearly all English trees and fruits (including many berry fruits such as raspberries, black and red cur-

Rose progress should aim at all-round excellence.

rants) flourish. In a few favoured places Lemons are grown, but it cannot be classed as typical Citrus country, and, except in a few places, it is too cold for oranges and many tender ornamental evergreens. Pernetianas are fairly successful, but varieties liable to ball, blue, or mildew excessively should be avoided.

There are two official recommendations for this climate. The first is the vote taken periodically by the *Argus* and headed Best Roses irrespective of class.

FIRST TWELVE.—Madame Abel Chatenay, Golden Emblem, Madame Edouard Herriot, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Frau Karl Druschki, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Lady Hillingdon, Sunny South, Miss Marion Manifold, General MacArthur, Ophelia, Red Letter Day.

SECOND TWELVE.—Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Seibrecht), Lyon Rose, Mrs. Bryce Allen, White Maman Cochet, Sunburst, Hadley, La France, Isobel, Black Boy, Los Angeles, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, K. of K.

THIRD TWELVE.—Lady Battersea, K. A. Victoria, Madame Second Weber, Joseph Hill, C. V. Haworth, Maman Cochet, Gorgeous, George Dickson, Hoosier Beauty, Mrs. David McKee, Laurent Carle, Irish Fireflame.

The National Rose Society of Victoria issues the following lists:—

GARDEN ROSES.—Madame Abel Chatenay, Golden Emblem, Madame Edouard Herriot, Lady Hillingdon, Ophelia, Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Sunny South, Red Letter Day, Frau Karl Druschki, General MacArthur, Hadley, Carine.

EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Frau Karl Druschki, Lyon, White Maman Cochet, Alex. Hill Gray, Mrs. K. D. McClure, K. A. Victoria, Yvonne Vacherot, Mrs. McKellar, Duchess of Portland.

CLIMBING ROSES.—Miss Marion Manifold, Black Boy, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. Madame S. Weber, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay.

WICHURAIANA ROSES.—Excelsa, Bushfire, Hiawatha, Dorothy Perkins, Lady Gay, American Pillar.

POLYANTHA ROSES.—Ellen Poulsen, Orleans, Borderer, Cecil Brunner, Maman Turbat, Tip Top.

In addition the following newer sorts are suggested:—

RED (Dwarfs).—Bloomfield Progress, Charles P. Kiham, Earl Beatty, Etoile de Hollande, Gooiland Glory, Hawtmark Crimson, Lady Helen Maglona, Lady Worthington Evans, Lord Charlemont, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Padre, Sensation, Countess of Stradbroke, Souv. de Georges Pernet. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Laurent Carle, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—America, Annie Laurie, Columbia, Commonwealth, Dainty Dame Edith Helen, Dorina Neave, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Frank W. Dunlop, Frau Felix Tonner, Frieburg II., Gustav Grunewald, Ivy May, John C. M. Mensing, Josephine Thomas, Konigin Carola, Lady Love, Lucien Chaure, Mabel Turner, Madame Butterfly, Marjorie Bulkeley, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. C. J. Bell, Mrs. E. Willis, Mrs. Tom Smith, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Pilgrim, Rose Marie, Shot Silk, Souv. de Sergeant Crette, Superb, Una Wallace, Victor Waddilove, Wilhelm Kordes. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Dean Hole, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Kitty Kininmonth, Sachsengruss.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Clarice Goodacre, Louise Criner, Marcia Stanhope, Mrs. H. R. Darlinton, Phoebe, Westfield Star, White Ensign. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. K. A. Victoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Aspirant M. Rouyer, Constance Casson, Elegante, Feu

Joseph Looymans, Golden Ophelia, Goldmine, Holland Beauty, James Walley, Mabel Morse, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mary Pickford, Mavis, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de Madame Bouillet, Sovereign, W. F. Dreer. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Mrs. Aaron Ward, Clb. Perle des Jardins Clb. Sunburst, Clb. Sunstar, Golden Vision, Mermaid.

COPPERY SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angele Pernet, Betty Uprichard, Comtesse de Cayla, Duchess of York, I. Zingari, Lady S. Eardley Wilmott, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Queenie Robinson, Rev. Williamson, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson. (CLIMBERS).—Madame Edouard Herriot.

MOUNTAIN CLIMATE: "MT"—This embraces the parts in which snow is a regular, or possible, visitor each winter. In some respects it is similar to Hobart. All English trees and fruits luxuriate, and it is generally classed as typical cherry and apple country. The summer, with few exceptions, is short, hot and dry, with cool nights. Planting and pruning are rendered more difficult by reason of the late and early frosts. Only the hardiest evergreens are successful. Adelaide list of roses is recommended, but care should be taken to exclude sorts excessively liable to mildew, ball, or blue.

Recent correspondence with an enthusiastic client shows that a section of country marked as mountainous in the south western corner of Western Australia would require careful investigation as it hardly appears to come in the class indicated. Growers in this particular district could adapt the Melbourne and Adelaide lists to their particular requirements, making full allowance for the severity of frosts in winter in individual gardens.

Those who like the full petalled Roses should make a selection from the list recommended for Adelaide, while the singles and semi-doubles where these are preferred may be picked from the Melbourne suggestions.

A plebiscite recently taken in Ballarat by the Horticultural Society will probably be some guide as to the best varieties for this climate. In order of merit the twelve best garden roses were declared to be:—Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Madame E. Herriot, Lyon, Miss Marion Manifold, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Mme. Abel Chatenay, Frau Karl Druschki, Lady Hillingdon, Mrs. David McKee, Sunny South, Georges Schwartz, Mrs. W. J. Grant (Belle Seibrecht).

The twelve best exhibition roses in order of merit were:—Mrs. David McKee, Lyon, Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Nellie Parker, Gorgeous, Golden Emblem, Mrs. C. Russell, Modesty, Lady Greenall, Edward Mawley, Hugh Dickson, Duchess of Westminster.

PERTH: "P"—The land of clear, blue skies. The intense sunlight stimulates a maximum growth, but acts prejudicially against colour. Similar in some respects to Adelaide, but with more rain; largely influenced by a cold, southern current washing the coast. The peculiarities are a short, rainy winter and hot, dry summer. Generally speaking, the trees, fruits and roses of Adelaide may be considered successful in this division.

ROCKHAMPTON: "R"—In previous catalogues this zone has been included with Brisbane, but owing to the fact that a number of plants may be successfully grown in the more northern portion of the old division, and yet be unsuitable for the southern part, it has been decided to divide the section into two. The Rockhampton Zone will extend from the town of that name northward as far as the tropic influence extends, and then westward, following the coast-line to Darwin. The characteristics of this division are hot and steamy summers with very heavy rainfall, and winters of a particularly mild character, with so little frost that tropical plants are quite

The recommendations from amateur societies are invaluable.

successful. In other respects it is very much like Brisbane, and the following roses may be planted with perfect safety. So long as the purchaser safeguards himself by omitting weak-growing and single or semi-double varieties, there will be no fear of picking unsuitable sorts.

RED (Dwarfs).—Bloomfield Progress, Etoile de Hollande, General MacArthur, Hadley, Hoosier Beauty, Lady Helen Maglona, Laurant Carle, Lord Charlemont, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Red Radiance, Rhea Reid, Royal Red, Sensation, Star of Queensland, Templar, Warrior. **(CLIMBERS).—**Black Boy, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Clb. Laurent Carle, Countess of Stradbroke, Miss Marion Manifold, Walter C. Clark.

PINK (Dwarfs).—Commonwealth, Dame Edith Helen, Dean Hole, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Frank W. Dunlop, Frieburg II., Gustav Grunwald, Ivy May, John, C. M. Mensing, Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Josephine Thomas, Madame Abel Chatenay, Madame Butterfly, Maman Cochet, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. George Shawyer, Pilgrim, Radiance, Rose Marie, Una Wallace. **(CLIMBERS).—**Clb. Columbia, Clb. Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Clb. Mrs. George Shawyer, Sachsengruss.

YELLOW (Dwarfs).—Alex. Hill Gray, Aspirant M. Rouyer, Golden Ophelia, Lady Hillingdon, Molly Sharman Crawford, Margaret Dickson Hamill, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Natalie Bottner, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Souv. de H. A. Verschuren, Souv. de Madame Bouillet, Sunburst. **(CLIMBERS).—**Clb. Georges Schwartz, Clb. Golden Ophelia, Clb. Lady Hillingdon, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Sunburst, Cloth of Gold, Marechal Neil.

WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).—Angelus, Frau Karl Druschki, Louise Criner, Molly Sharman Crawford, Madame Jules Bouche, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Mrs. David McKee, Mrs. Harold Brocklebank, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Ophelia, White Ensign. **(CLIMBERS).—**Clb. K. A. Victoria, Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens, Clb. Ophelia, Clb. White Maman Cochet.

SYDNEY: "S"—A thin strip of sub-tropical, coastal country extending from Eden in the South to Grafton in the North, this division may be described as a modification of Brisbane conditions and is dominated all through the growing season by humid, easterly breezes. Contrary to Perth, this coast is favoured with a warm ocean current from the North, and equable conditions, comparatively speaking, are the result. Sudden changes of temperature do not reach the intensity of Adelaide, and mildew is not so pronounced, but Black Spot has to be reckoned with. Bluing and balling, although faults, do not reach the intensity experienced in other divisions. It is most important in selecting Roses to avoid those extremely liable to Black Spot, also those of pronounced Pernetiana origin.

Typical fruits are Oranges, Lemons, summer fruits and a few sorts of Apples. It is not hot enough for many of Brisbane's tropical fruits and shrubs, nor cold enough for cherries, and too moist for those plants rejoicing in a dry atmosphere.

The National Rose Society of New South Wales recommend the following.

RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE NATIONAL ROSE SOCIETY OF N.S.W. Arranged in Order of Merit.

1924 Vote.

GARDEN ROSES.

SOCIETY'S DEFINITION.—A Garden Rose is one that should be of vigorous growth, disease resistant, carry good foliage, be free and continuous blooming, holding its flowers on firm stems, and the flowers should preferably have at least three rows of petals, and be fragrant.

Join a Rose Society and keep up-to-date.

BEST EIGHTEEN.—Radiance, Etoile d'Hollande, Lady Hillingdon, Madame Abel Chatenay, Rev. F. Page Roberts, Columbia, Hadley, General MacArthur, Mrs. H. Brocklebank, Lady Maureen Stewart, Mrs. H. Stevens, Madame Butterfly, Red Radiance, Hoosier Beauty, Sunny South, K. A. Victoria, Laurent Carle, Frau Karl Druschki.

SECOND BEST EIGHTEEN.—Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Rose Marie, Mrs. H. R. Darlington, Gustav Grunewald, Warrior, Mrs. G. Shawyer, Maman Cochet, Madame Segond Weber, Rhea Reid, Golden Ophelia, White Maman Cochet, Countess of Gosford, Konigin Carola, Lady Ashtown, Ophelia, Pilgrim, Souv. de Marie de Zayas, Madame Jules Bouche.

DECORATIVE ROSES.

SOCIETY'S DEFINITION.—A Decorative Rose should be small and dainty as in Madame Cecil Brunner or Maman Turbat; single as in Irish Fireflame; or loose and elegant, with preferably not more than three rows of large petals, as in Gwen Nash or Red Letter Day.

BEST TWELVE.—Sunny South, Irish Elegance, Irish Fireflame, Hawlmark Crimson, Mrs. A. R. Waddell, Lady Hillingdon, K. of K., Red Letter Day, Lady Pirrie, Gwen Nash, Vanity (Halstead's), Betty Uprichard.

CLIMBING ROSES.

SOCIETY'S DEFINITION.—A true climber should continue its habit of climbing from previous year's wood, as in the Climbing Maman Cochet.

BEST TWELVE CLIMBERS.—Miss Marion Manifold, Clb. White Maman Cochet, Clb. Madame Segond Weber, Black Boy, Clb. Madame Abel Chatenay, Clb. Maman Cochet, Clb. Perle des Jardins, Clb. Laurent Carle, Clb. K. A. Victoria, Noella Nabonnand, Clb. Ophelia, Souv. de Leonie Viennot.

PILLAR ROSES.

SOCIETY'S DEFINITION.—A Pillar Rose is one that usually renews its wood from the base, and only to a limited extent from previous growth, as in Paul's Scarlet Climber and Mrs. W. J. Grant.

BEST SIX.—Paul's Scarlet Climber, Clb. Lady Hillingdon Clb, Liberty, Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant, Zephyrine Drouhin, Walter Clark.

BEST SIX CLIMBING POLYANTHAS OR WICHURAIANA ROSES.—American Pillar, Excelsa, Tausendschon, Clb. Madame Cecil Brunner, Emily Gray, Silver Moon.

BEST SIX DWARF POLYANTHA ROSES.—Orleans, Tip Top, Ellen Poulsen, Miss Edith Cavell, Maman Turbat, Mdle. Francisque Favre.

BEST EXHIBITION ROSES.

EIGHTEEN EXHIBITION ROSES.—Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Clb. Mrs. W. J. Grant, White Maman Cochet, Frau Karl Druschki, Konigin Carola, Souv. de Maria de Zayas, Madame Jules Gravereaux, Gloire de Chedane Guinoisseau, Mrs. Chas. Lamplough, Maman Cochet, Yvonne Vacherot, Natalie Bottner, Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Dean Hole, Clb. Liberty, Duchess of Sutherland, Sachsengruss.

Deep planting is distinctly inadvisable.

In addition the following are worthy of careful consideration.

- RED (Dwarfs).**—Bloomfield Progress, Charles P. Kilham, Lady Helen Maglona, Lady Worthington Evans, Lord Charlemont, Mrs. Henry Winnett, Star of Queensland, Souv. de Georges Pernet. (CLIMBERS).—Countess of Stradbroke, Clb. Chateau de Clos Vougeot, Clb. General MacArthur, Clb. Hoosier Beauty, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Reine Marie Henriette, Scorchers, The Beach, Walter C. Clark.
- PINK (Dwarfs).**—America, Commonwealth, Countess of Gosford, Dainty, Dame Edith Helen, Dorina Neave, Edith Part, Empire Queen, Ethel Somerset, Frank W. Dunlop, Frieburg II., Ivy May, John C. M. Mensing, Josephine Thomas, Lady Love, Mabel Turner, Mrs. A. R. Barraclough, Mrs. Bryce Allen, Mrs. Chas. J. Bell, Mrs. W. C. Egan, Pilgrim, Souv. de Sergeant Crette, Superb, Una Wallace, Victor Waddilove, Wilhelm Kordes. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Columbia, Clb. Dean Hole, Clb. Jonkheer J. L. Mock, Clb. Los Angeles, Clb. Mrs. Geo. Shawyer, Kitty Kininmonth, Sachsengruss.
- YELLOW (Dwarfs).**—Aspirant M. Rouyer, Elegante, Feu Joseph Looymans, James Walley, Mrs. Beatty, Mrs. Beckwith, Richard E. West, Roselandia, Souv. de Claudius Pernet, Souv. de Madame Boulet, Sovereign, W. F. Dreer. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Golden Ophelia, Mermaid.
- WHITE AND LIGHT SHADES (Dwarfs).**—Clarice Goodacre, Louise Criner, Molly Sharman Crawford, Mrs. Mackellar, Ophelia, White Ensign. (CLIMBERS).—Clb. Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
- COPPERY SHADES (Dwarfs).**—Angele Pernet, Comtesse de Cayla, I. Zingari, Lady S. Eardley Willmott, Mrs. Dunlop Best, Padre, Queenie Robinson, Rev. Williamson, Souv. de R. B. Ferguson.

ROSE CULTURE IN BRIEF

When unpacking the parcel of rose plants, remember that it is essential to keep the roots moist and free from exposure to air. If plants shrivel from dry conditions, bury completely in moist soil for three days, then plant as usual.

SOIL.—Roses may be grown in any soil, but the ideal is a stiff, greasy loam, the deeper the better. Real sand is improved by the additions of clay, loam, vegetable mould and manure. Extra heavy soils respond to lime, sand, manure and leaf mould.

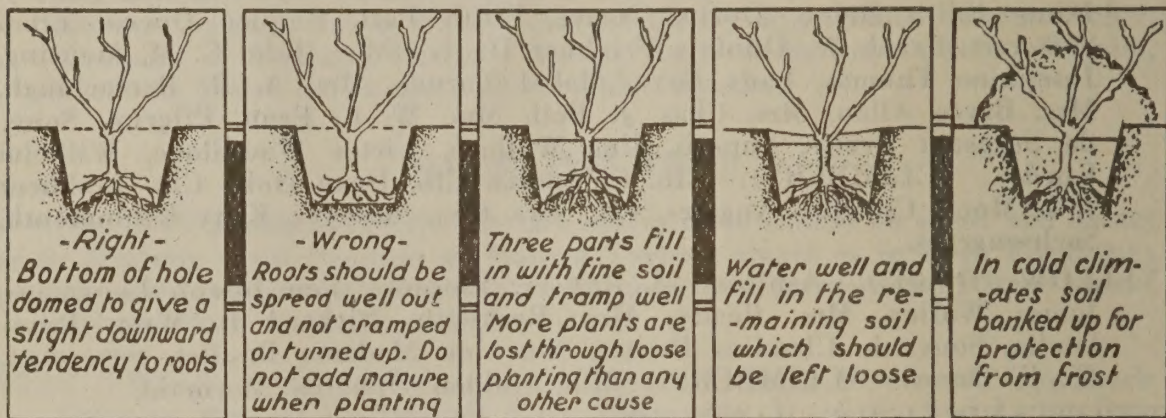
SITUATION.—Open spaces are preferable to closely sheltered aspects, as mildew and black spot are encouraged by moist, close conditions. Roses are best grown in beds by themselves, which should not be too wide. 5ft. 6in. to 6ft. is ample for all but the most robust growers, and this will accommodate two rows of plants. Where the beds are along a fence or wall the tallest varieties should be placed on the back row and the lower growing selection in front as this allows each rose to display its blooms to best advantage.

PREPARATION OF GROUND.—There are two schools of thought regarding the preparation of soil for rose beds. The old idea was that the ground should be trenched two to three feet deep in order to provide ample root run for the plants. It is claimed, however, that this is needless waste of time and energy, as the roots rarely enter the soil to such depth. The new idea is that 12 to 18 inches is ample preparation, so long as the beds receive thorough and regular manuring. Draining is, of course, advisable in each instance, and, as frequently happens in circumstances of this kind, both

Never manure at planting time.

sides report success, and each claims advantage. Whichever method is adopted, the best results will go to the grower who supplies proper manures and water in sufficient quantities to ensure vigorous growth, good blooms, and freedom from disease. It is a golden rule in rose growing to give with both hands to your plants.

PLANTING.—The time for planting must be decided by various local conditions. When plants are hard and woody, and soil not too wet, planting



may be carried out any month in the year, as a few pieces of bracken or bush will temper the sun's heat and prevent sunburn, and a water-can or hose supply any lack of moisture; but, generally speaking, in coastal New South Wales, April to August is the usual time. In cold, snow country, April planting is most desirable, but failing that it is better to withhold until August or September, but frequently under these severe conditions it will be necessary to shelter the plants from excessive cold. This may be done by a heavy mulch of straw or dry grass, or the soil may be banked up round the plant to a height of 6 or 8 inches until the plants are established.

DEPTH TO PLANT.—In all gardening activities there is considerable divergence of opinion, but the weight of evidence all tends to prove that planting with the union of the bud and stock one to two inches below the surface is generally satisfactory. It is usually considered that for this work the stem of the plant should be from four to six inches long, and, ultimately, the plant makes roots at the union, thus increasing its stability. The advantage of this method is that if, by any chance, the plant is killed above ground by sunburn, it will always grow again from below the surface. In planting, the roots should be well spread out, covered with fine earth, tramped firmly and then well watered to thoroughly settle the soil. When the water has soaked away, the wetted surface of the hole should be covered with loose soil. Water after, only when necessary, and then do it well, loosening the caked surface when dry enough later. It is distinctly inadvisable to put fresh animal or chemical manures close to the roots of newly planted Roses. The fermentation of the manure creates too much heat and chemical manures are too concentrated for anything but well established plants.

FAILURES.—If the instructions already outlined have been carefully followed, the failures should be very few. Owing to lack of experience or indifferent preparation of soil, a small proportion of growers occasionally report lack of success. Invariably, when investigated, the failures may be traced to some of the following causes:—

- Loose or deep planting.
- Using manure at planting time.

Attack diseases promptly.

Allowing roots to dry out after unpacking.

Heavy frost.

Acid soil due to failure to use lime in preparation.

Lack of drainage, causing sodden soil conditions.

Excessive animal manure, causing sourness.

Frequently the nurseryman is blamed for these faults, but it should be remembered that after all other orders have been filled, the stock left over is transplanted in the nursery under the worst possible conditions, and the loss rarely exceeds one per cent. This clearly demonstrates that the fault does not lie with the plants as a general rule.

MANURING.—There is no complete manure, and it is necessary to use animal and chemical alternately to maintain soil fertility. Cow manure is generally considered the best, while the chemical manure should contain phosphoric acid, nitrogen, potash, and in smaller proportions, sulphur, magnesia, iron and lime, etc. As the compounding of these chemicals requires skill to prevent waste it is better to purchase them ready mixed. Such a mixture may be procured from Messrs. Anderson & Co. Ltd., 399 George Street, Sydney, or Messrs. Law Somner Pty. Ltd., Block Place, Melbourne, Vic. It is sold under the name of the "National Rose Food" and has been thoroughly tested in many gardens and been proved by results. A good handful of this mixture, lightly sprinkled round each plant two or three times in the year is generally a sufficient dressing. Regular liming (every third year) and copious waterings are very necessary, as without these important details the best effect is not obtained.

WHEN TO PICK.—All flowers should be picked early in the morning, the loose decorative blooms, just as the buds show colour and are on the point of opening. Remove all surplus foliage, scrape the bark from one side of the stem for the last two inches and place in fresh water in the house away from strong sunlight. Full blooms must be allowed to open more before picking. Cut long stems and ensure good flowers in the next crop.

Diseases

INSECT ENEMIES.

ROSE LEAF CUTTING BEE (*Megachile centuncularis*).—This annoying pest cuts out portions of the leaves and carries them away to make its nest in decaying wood crevices, in brick walls, and sometimes in the ground.



LEAF CUTTING BEE



DAMAGED LEAF



LEAF-NEST
FOUND IN CREVICES
OF WALLS OR FENCES

Potash in the soil prevents mildew.

Where possible, the nests should be traced and the occupants dealt with at dusk, when the bees would be at home. No other treatment appears known, though a spraying of the foliage with Arsenate of Lead may provide relief in some instances.

APHIDES.—This pest, known also as Greenfly, plant lice, etc., attacks the young growth, pierces the bark and sucks the sap, which is the life blood of the plant. As they do not eat bark or foliage a poison spray is useless and they must be attacked by different methods. As all insects must breathe in order to live the best means of eradication is found in closing up the breathing pores on the sides of the body, by covering them with some sticky substance. They may also be sprayed with mild irritants as long as the foliage is not injured. The following spray is recommended:—Blackleaf 40 (Nicotine Sulphate), this should be mixed as directed on the containers in the proportions of $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 4 gallons of water. For convenience, a petrol tin may be considered as holding 4 gallons. One of our customers found a decided advantage in adding 2 ozs. of Scrubbs Cloudy Ammonia to the mixture. If used with judgment, the garden hose is invaluable, and the insects may be washed off the shoots very quickly. Care should be taken not to injure the buds or foliage with an excessive force of water. As the Aphides increase at an enormous rate they should be attacked immediately they are noticed. Their natural enemies should also be encouraged. The Lady Bird Beetles, both in adult and larvae stages, are invaluable, and amongst birds the common Sparrow, Blue Wren, and Silvereye should be jealously guarded as they do invaluable service in checking this evil. Ants should be exterminated from the garden as they undoubtedly befriend the Aphides, and are declared to carry them to suitable plants. The Aphides give off a sticky excretion called "Honey Dew," and it is for this food that the ants protect them. This honey dew sometimes becomes the host of a black fungus, which is known as Sooty Mould, and this frequently causes concern to the rose grower. As, however, it is not a parasite, and consequently does not extract anything from the leaf, it need not be taken seriously. The remedy is to get rid of the Aphides and Sooty Mould will not appear.

RED SPIDER.—This microscopic insect attacks the under surface of the leaves and ultimately causes discolouration and defoliation. They should be sprayed as soon as noticed with Liver of Sulphur at the rate of 1 oz to 2 gallons of water, or Black Leaf "40" as directed on the containers.

THRIPS.—This insect is one of the most difficult to combat, as they enter the flowers and cannot be treated without injuring the bloom itself. By feeding on the petals and sap, they cause great damage, generally in the spring time, and the blooms attacked are soon noticed by the brown and shrivelled edges of the petals. In some districts this pest is so bad that it has been seriously suggested that Spring Rose Shows be cancelled.

The following description has been supplied by the Government Entomologist's Department:—

Thrips are minute insects with two pairs of wings fringed with hairs (Order. Thysanoptera). The eggs are laid in leaves and flower stems, and the young are similar to the adults, except that they are not winged; there is no grub stage. The young and the adults both have piercing mouth parts, which permit of piercing and rasping the tender tissues of their host plants. Thus they can soon damage the petals and other flower parts if at all numerous. The common rose Thrips is "*Thrips tabaci*." This species hibernates in the adult stage through the winter month under leaves, rubbish, etc., on the ground. It appears about August, and commences egg laying in the tender leaves. The eggs hatch within a few days, and the young at once commence feeding, and the insects then complete their development in about

Surface watering encourages Black Spot.

4 or 5 weeks. A new and larger generation is produced, and the increase soon results in enormous numbers. This thrips does not limit its attack to roses, but attacks most garden flowers, and numerous weeds and bush shrubs. Dry weather favors the development and increase of Thrips, while heavy rain soon reduces their numbers. The Thrips on roses feed mainly on the fleshy part of the petals and near the base, causing brown patches and the early fall of the petals.



MILDEW



BLACK SPOT

FUNGUS DISEASES.

MILDEW.—The commonest of these diseases is mildew. This forms a coating over the foliage preventing it from carrying out its important work. The usual methods of treatment are spraying with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons, or 4 ozs. Bicarbonate of Soda to 4 gallons of water. The plants may also be dusted as for black spot. It is most important to commence treatment before the disease appears as it is much easier to prevent than cure.

The method outlined in previous catalogues, of adding sufficient potash to the soil to combat mildew, has found many adherents. It may be applied either as sulphate of potash, muriate of potash or wood ashes which have been kept dry. Once the correct amount to apply has been discovered there is no reason to doubt that mildew troubles will cease. A double handful of potassium sulphate to each plant, sprinkled around, would do for a first dressing. When using wood ashes, give a larger quantity, but less if muriate of potash is applied.

BLACK SPOT.—This disease is very prevalent in moist coastal areas as the warmth and humidity are ideal conditions for its growth and dissemination. As the fungus takes its root in the leaf itself it is practically impossible to cure. Much may be done by regular winter sprayings with Bordeaux mixture. Before the disease makes its appearance the plants should have regular dustings of 9 parts Flour of Sulphur to one part Arsenate of Lead Powder. This should be distributed while the foliage is slightly damp with dew and to be effective it will need repeating after rain. Another method is to spray with Liver of Sulphur, 1 oz. to 2 gallons of water immediately after the spring crop of flowers is finished. Some few varieties, particularly some of the rose species, appear to be quite immune. This fact should hold the secret for successful control. The heartfelt thanks of the rose world would assuredly be sufficient recompense for the successful investigator.

Pruning reduces quantity to improve quality.

DIE BACK.—This disease appears to be making headway in many places and is a most serious trouble. It is described by one authority as attacking the vigorous shoots in the early spring. The leaves nearest the base curl up and drop off when the plant is shaken. Ultimately the whole stem becomes infected and each successive shoot seems to be attacked in the same way until the plant succumbs. As soon as it is noticed, drastic pruning to healthy wood should be carried out, while painting the stems with Sulphuric Acid, 1 oz. to 1 gallon of water is said to be effective. Always pour the Acid into the water and never reverse the process. The stems may also be painted with Condyl's Crystals, using $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. to 1 gallon of water.

This disease is of bacterial origin and so far little more is known concerning it. It is scientifically termed *Gnomonia rosae*, but the ordinary dying back of a shoot through old age, frost or other injury, or improper nutrition, must not be confused with it in any way.

The Simplicity of Pruning

In the 1925 catalogue an article on Pruning by Mr. W. H. Ifould aroused so much interest that repeated requests for copies have exhausted the issue. In order to give beginners an idea of how pruning should be carried out, the main points are again outlined, and by means of illustrations it is hoped to show how simple are the first steps.

In the first place, pruning is simply a method of (a) reducing quantity to improve quality, and (b) restricting growth to preserve the general shape of the plant.

At the base of each leaf is a small growing point called a bud or eye, which has the power of producing a branch under proper conditions. Thus in nature, if an accident happened to the top of a tree, or injured the branch of any shrub, the growing points below the injury could produce trunks or branches to remedy the trouble. When allowed to grow unchecked, a rose will shoot from so many of these eyes that only short growths and comparatively small blooms are produced. By pruning away the surplus eyes, growth is restricted into fewer channels, and longer stems and larger blooms result.

TIME OF PRUNING.—The best time for the operation varies considerably according to local conditions and climate. As a rule, in Sydney zone, the winter pruning is usually carried out in July, but it has been found that in the mild winter climate June pruning stimulates growth, and blooms are produced in September instead of October, and largely miss the annual visitation of thrips in consequence.

In very cold climates pruning before August or early September is not advisable. The Summer pruning may be carried out after each crop of bloom is finished, and is generally lighter than the winter cutting. It is important that at least a few leaves be left on the branches in Summer, as if the flow of sap is checked, sunburn on hot days may easily spoil some of the exposed canes. Generally, the best time has already been found by experience in each climate, and a little enquiry will give a good idea when the work should be carried out.

Prune vigorous growers lightly.

When pruning for exhibition for a given date, local conditions must be very carefully considered, and it is advisable to note carefully the date of cutting, and the date of flowering. This should be carefully checked up each season, and noted for guidance in future years.

SECATEURS.—On the selection, care and handling of the Secateurs or pruning shears much of the success depends. They should be of good steel, and, as in all other activities, should not be judged by price alone. They require regular sharpening on a good oil stone, and should have the wearing parts and spring oiled or greased to ensure smooth working.

Next look at the illustration so as to understand the correct manner of holding the implement. The first figure represents the wrong way, for the hook in this instance is pressing the branch against the knife. Clean cutting will be impossible, and difficult, especially in large branches. In the second figure the blade is in the right position, but the hook will leave a bruise on the piece of branch left on the plant, which may cause a dying back of the branch. The third figure represents the correct method with the blade in the right position, and the bruise caused by the hook on the portion pruned away.



WHAT TO CUT.—Bush roses and standards (not climbers) should have removed, right from their base, the old, weak, spindly, worn out and dead wood. Each branch retained should be allowed full scope to develop its foliage properly, for it is in the leaves that the plant food sent up by the roots meets with food derived from the air. Through the marvellous action of sunlight, these foods are elaborated and made available for the use of the plant. Consequently where foliage is crowded or shaded, this work is restricted.

It will be quite easy to determine which branches should remain to make the framework of the future plant, and in each instance preference should be given to young canes. The idea is to rejuvenate every three or four years the whole of the branches, for after this time a growth has outlived its period of usefulness. These growths remaining should be shortened back by one-third to two-thirds of their length, according to variety and type. In this respect it is advisable to remember that vigorous growers like Maman Cochet, W. R. Smith, Lady Plymouth, and most of the varieties indicated by the growth number 4 should only receive light pruning. These growth numbers are fully explained at the beginning of the General List of Roses on page 38.

Do not order **STANDARD**



when you mean **BUSH.**

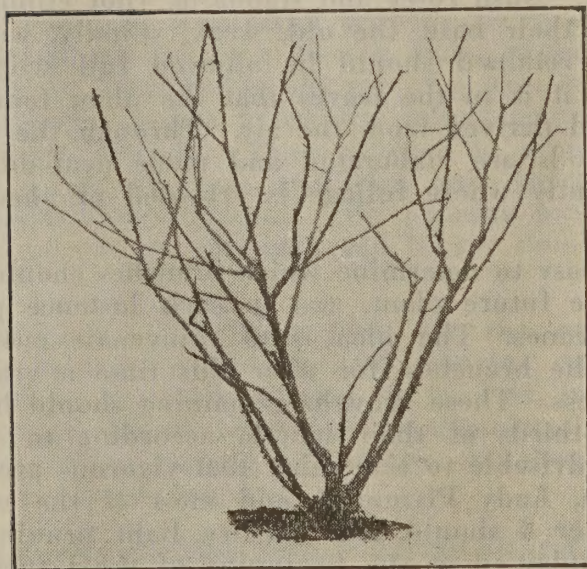


Allow full space for foliage to develop.

Four-year-old plant of Lady Plymouth, showing light pruning for very vigorous varieties.



Before Pruning.



After Pruning.

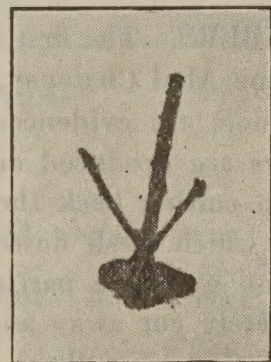
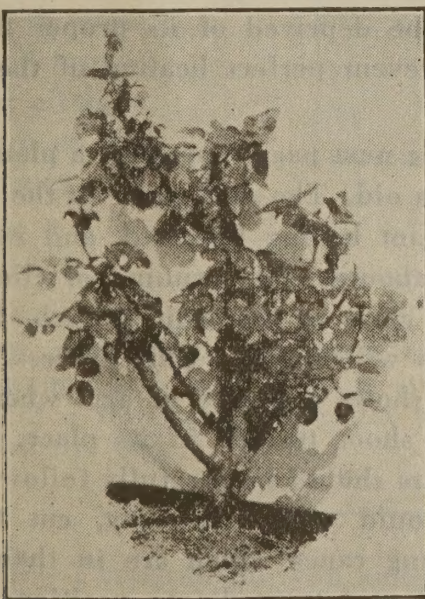
All Tea roses, all Pernetianas and occasional varieties like Chateau de Clos Vougeot and Lady Maureen Stewart require only light pruning.

Summer pruning should be lighter than in winter.



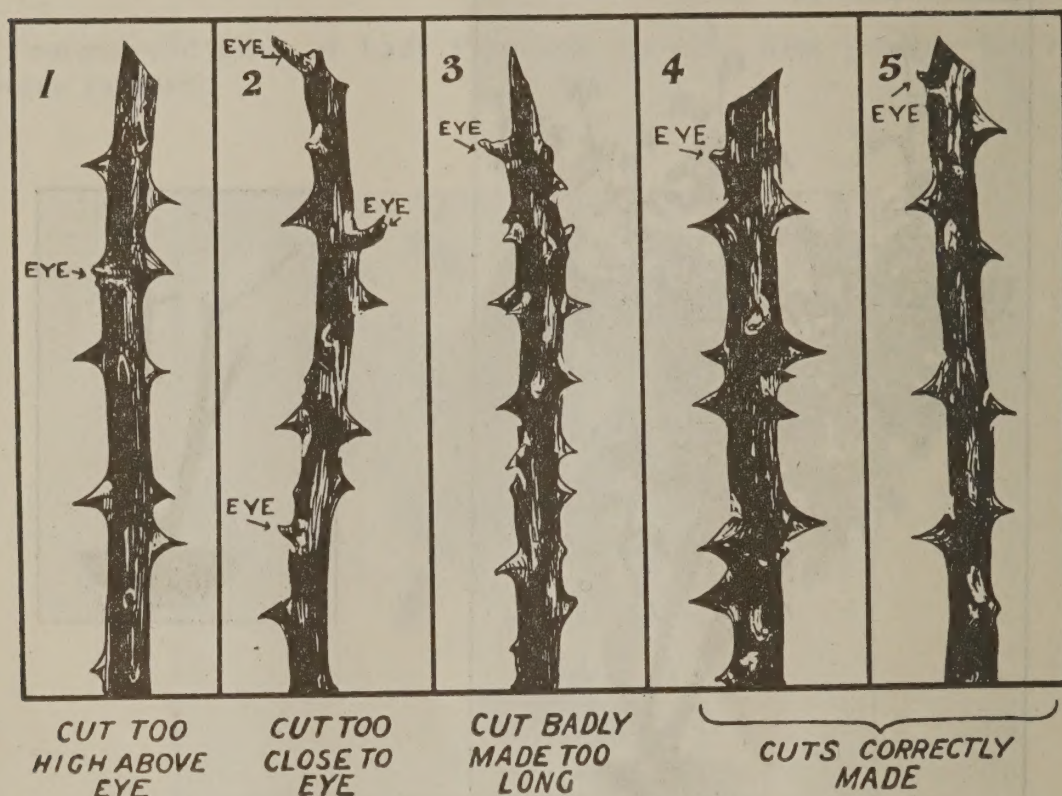
An unpruned and pruned plant of the medium growing type (No. 3).

Varieties indicated by the number 3 require about half of the growth removed, while those marked 2, with a few exceptions, may be safely pruned down to two-thirds of the growth.



Indicating the treatment of weak growing varieties (No. 2).

Just as easy to cut correctly.



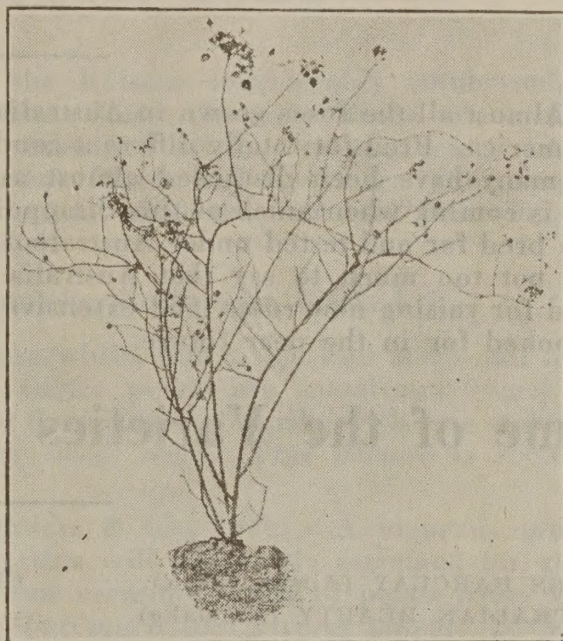
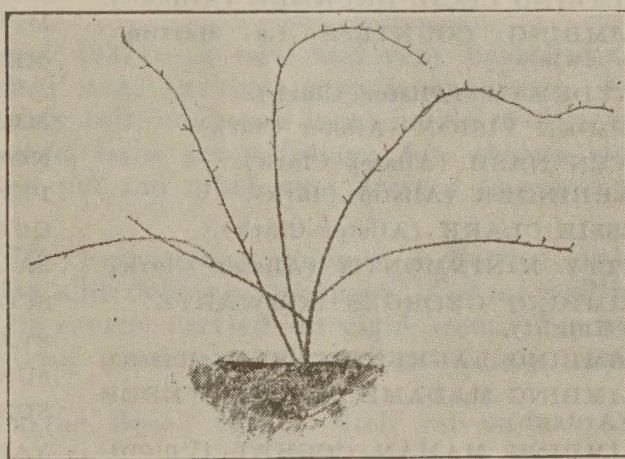
HOW TO CUT.—These illustrations are largely self-explanatory. In No. 1 there is no attraction for the sap, and the long stub above the eye will die back. No. 2 shows the eye injured, and dying back will take place to the next sound eye. In No. 3 the sap will not rise above the lowest edge of the cut opposite the eye, and dying back will be apparent in this instance also. Some growers prefer No. 4 to No. 5 on the same ground, for unless properly made, although the top eye may not be deprived of its proper flow of sap, the outside edge will die back and prevent perfect healing of the cut.

CLIMBERS.—The first figure on the next page represents a plant of Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay, three years old. The seed pods on the ends of the lateral shoots are evidences of the plant having bloomed, and indicate how the flowers are produced on the side shoots. The pruning of climbing roses consists in cutting back these laterals close to the main branch, leaving one eye from which fresh flowering shoots will spring. This process is repeated each season until the particular cane shows evidence of age, when it should be completely cut away and a young shoot trained in its place. This cycle of rejuvenation every three or four years should be carefully followed. Where there are too many canes, which would cause crowding, cut the surplus growths right away at the base. Young canes which are in their first year may be topped to induce side growths and trained into position, or left till required to take the place of a worn-out cane next season.

Discard all worn-out canes.

AFTER CARE.—In most cases pruning is considered to end with the winter cutting back. This is, however, quite a wrong impression. When growth commences in spring, much may be done to help by rubbing out, when half an inch long, all superfluous shoots which would later on crowd the branches which form the main framework of the rose plant. Still later on the surplus flower buds should be removed so as to concentrate energy and plant food into the direction of better blooms. It will by this time be appreciated that pruning is linked up with good cultivation and proper manuring, for all these activities finish on the dominant note of Better Roses.

Climbing Madame Abel Chatenay.

*Unpruned.**Pruned.*

17th May, 1927.—Your catalogue came to hand to-day; congratulations on its appearance and contents. It stands alone as a trade catalogue. I will be glad of a few for distribution when available.—E. W. Bick, Botanic Gardens, Brisbane. Qld.

June, 1927.—I congratulate you sincerely on what you have done for rose growers. Your work to date has been splendid and I know from personal experience that your descriptions are absolutely honest.—F.F., Bridgtown, W. Aust.

Australia can produce new Rosés. Why not?

Australian Raised Roses

Almost all the roses grown in Australia have been introduced from Europe, or America. Bred for totally different conditions of climate, it is not surprising that many have been discarded almost as soon as they have flowered. The time is coming when much of this disappointment will be avoided, by planting roses bred for and tested under Australian conditions, before being catalogued. It is not too much to say that Australia possesses the finest climate in the world for raising new roses, and extensive developments in this direction may be looked for in the near future.

Some of the Varieties Raised in Australia

AGNES BARCLAY (Alister Clark).
 AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (Kerslake).
 BILLY BOILER (Alister Clark).
 BLACK BOY (Alister Clark).
 BORDERER (Alister Clark).
 CHERUB (Alister Clark).
 CLIMBING CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh).
 CLIMBING COUNTESS La Barthe (Lewis).
 DAYDREAM (Alister Clark).
 GOLDEN VISION (Alister Clark).
 GWEN NASH (Alister Clark).
 HARBINGER (Alister Clark).
 JESSIE CLARK (Alister Clark).
 KITTY KININMONTH (Alister Clark).
 CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ (Knight).
 CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (Rosen).
 CLIMBING MADAME SECOND WEBER (Ardagh).
 CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (Upton).

CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET.
 E. N. WARD (Kershaw).
 FANCY FREE (Alister Clark).
 FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark).
 LORRAINE LEE (Alister Clark).
 MILKMAID (Alister Clark).
 MISS MARION MANIFOLD (Adamson).
 MRS. PHILLIP RUSSELL (Alister Clark).
 MRS. R. M. FINCH (Finch).
 NORA CUNNINGHAM (Alister Clark).
 PENELOPE (Williams).
 QUEEN OF HEARTS (Alister Clark).
 SALMON SPRAY (Grant).
 SCORCHER (Alister Clark).
 STAR OF QUEENSLAND (Williams).
 SUNDAY BEST (Alister Clark).
 SUNNY SOUTH (Alister Clark).
 VANITY (Halstead).

5th May, 1927.—I have never lost a rose sent out by you yet, and have had some *wonderful* results. I look forward to your rose catalogue every year and read it carefully from cover to cover, and have never been disappointed in your recommendations.—Mrs. O.K., Mosman, N.S.W.

16th May, 1927.—I am genuinely pleased with the 36 roses I purchased from you last season; as the result of careful packing not a single plant failed to grow, each plant started quickly and developed strong healthy growth and the blooms are all that could be desired.—J.G., Burleigh Heads, Qld.

Do not order STANDARD



when you mean BUSH



All-round excellence required for true progress.

New Roses, 1928

The descriptions are those of the Raisers considerably condensed, but local impressions are noted in italics. These Novelty Roses are available as Bush or Climbing Roses only. Standard stocks are too scarce to risk wasting on indifferent untested varieties. Plants will not be ready for despatch until May. Further notes will be made after the Autumn flowering, and these will be available to any enquirer.

Price 5/- each, except where otherwise marked.

- ABOL (H.T.)** (F. Evans, 1926).—Pure white, but in the bud stage and before the flower is fully opened the centre petals are sometimes edged with pale pink. Fine habit, very free flowering and hardy, with fine stems and good petals. *30 petals and rich sweet scent. This variety is somewhat like Marcia Stanhope.*
- AGNES ROGGEN (H.T.)** (M. Leenders & Co., 1926).—A vigorous growing and continuous blooming variety that will be greatly esteemed for garden decoration and cut blooms. Colour carmine, inside of petals lilacy white. Radiance type. *A good grower, but much like several others. 20 petals.*
- ALICE STERN (H.T.)** (F. Gillot, 1926).—Vigorous and erect growth, and continuous blooming habit. Bud long and perfectly formed, carried on rigid peduncle. Flower very large, full, always opening well, and of long duration. Colour white with cream centre. *Weak foliage. Light yellow in bud stage. 35 petals.*
- AMAMI (H.T.)** (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927).—A new and very beautiful tint of soft peach pink. In the bud stage the colouring is exquisite. The open flowers are very large, fairly full, and with large petals of firm texture. Very free flowering. Large, light green foliage, few thorns, stout erect stems. Very vigorous, but not too much so. *Arrived late and has not flowered to date.*
- ANTONIO RELLERI DE PELUFFO (Pernetiana)** (Soupert & Notting, 1926).—Flower full, of enormous size and delicious perfume. Colour brilliant red with deeper shading in the centre, carried on rigid stem. Vigorous erect branching growth, free and continuous flowering. *Colour shades to purplish rose. 75 petals.*
- BEDFORD CRIMSON (H.T.)** (Laxton Bros., 1926).—Rich velvety crimson; the blooms are reflexed and carried on long stiff stems; a Rose with plenty of substance, possessing the true old rose scent and free flowering. *So far has not shown surprising quality in any way.*
- CLIMBING RADIANCE (H.T.)** (H. J. Catt, 1928).—In so many countries of the world "Radiance" is the most popular Garden Rose, and now a real climbing sport is in commerce, we feel sure this new variety will become equally popular. Very vigorous grower. In all other respects like its parent, producing carmine pink, sweetly scented blooms in great profusion. *There is also a sport of this variety from overseas, but the one offered is a N.S.W. introduction. Recommended.*
- COMTESSE DE CASTILLEJA (Pernetiana)** (C. Chambard, 1926).—An ideal bedding Rose. Growth vigorous and erect, with free branching habit and beautiful mildew-resisting foliage, very free and continuous in bloom. Superb long bud. Colour orange flamed vermilion, passing to golden coral as the flower expands. The blooms are large, perfectly formed, and very highly perfumed. *Moderate grower, fruit scent, and colour very variable. 18 petals.*

CUBA (Pernetiana) (Pernet-Ducher, 1926).—The long buds are almost scarlet, but the open flowers are a very uncommon shade of orange scarlet or Lincoln red on the back of the petals, and the inside of the petal is a rich velvety scarlet crimson with carmine towards the tips. The general colour effect is magnificent. Long buds carried on upright stems. The open flowers are large, fairly full or semidouble and globular. The petals are large and strong. Very sweet scented. Handsome bronze green foliage. Very vigorous, quite hardy, erect habit. Few thorns. Very free flowering. *Very variable colour. As the bloom only carries about 10 petals, it will not class as a long-lasting flower.*

DESMOND JOHNSTON (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927).—Brilliant scarlet, very heavily flushed orange and claret, with deep orange base. The outside of the petals are heavily veined and flushed orange, shading up to scarlet and claret. The colour does not fade even when the flowers are wide open. The flowers are large, full, of perfect conical shape, and form; one of the best naturally shaped roses known. The petals are exceptionally large and of the heaviest texture, and the flowers have a faint Tea scent. The foliage is large, glossy, dark green, leathery and mildew-proof, on stout stems. Growth is sturdy, free and bushy, breaking and flowering with exceptional freedom. *Climbing habit. General impression of flower is red, the orange colour being quite secondary.*

DR. EDWARD DEACON (H.T.) (Henry Morse & Sons, 1926).—The margin of the petals is pale shrimp pink gradually merging into a deep salmon orange towards the base of petals, giving the flower a wonderful appearance, each petal being artistically reflexed. The rose is very full and of fine form and last well, and for the exhibitor it is par excellence. Its qualities for the garden are equally charming and attractive, being so very free. The habit of the plant is ideal, upright and free. Bold, glossy, leathery foliage, and is practically disease-proof.

DUCHESS OF ATHOL (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1927).—Colour a vivid shade of orange, the petals being suffused with a glorious ruddy glow. Far superior in colour to Angele Pernet and Emma Wright. *Arrived very late. Reports will be sent on receipt of enquiries.*

ELIZABETH OF YORK (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1927).—Colour a rich shade of cerise pink lit up through the petals with a wonderful iridescence, which gives the flowers a great brilliance. A most distinct rose. *Arrived very late. Reports will be sent on receipt of enquiries.*

EMILY DODD (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1927).—Colour creamy-yellow to milk white. Blooms are large, full and nobly formed; growth very vigorous and continuous. Delicately Tea scented. *50 petals. Moderate growth and weak foliage.*

ERNESTINE COSME (Hyb. Wich.) (E. Turbat & Co., 1926).—Growth very vigorous and climbing, with glossy light green foliage, large pyramidal clusters of 75 to 100 single flowers, large for the sort. Colour fire red with large white eye of very beautiful effect. Very hardy, lasting and resistant to disease. *Not flowered yet.*

EVEREST (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927).—A giant white rose of perfect form, with delicate cream suffusion, carried upright on powerful stems. This is the largest rose yet raised, and when fully expanded it resembles a huge Paeony. The foliage is bright green. Not very thorny. Extra vigorous, tall grower. Would make a pillar rose. *Arrived late and not in flower to date (February).*

Grand New Climbing Rose



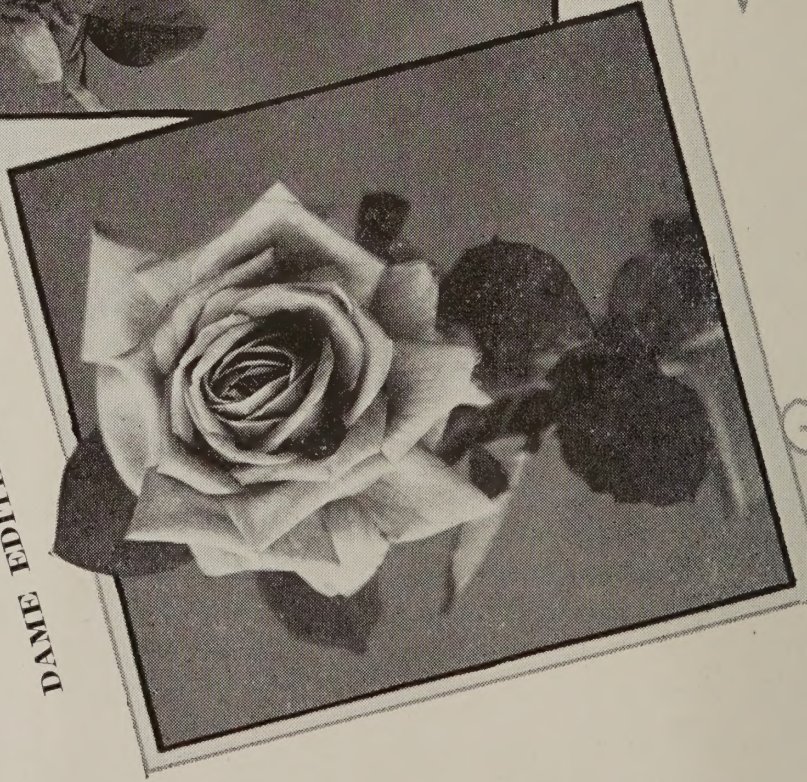
COUNTESS OF STRADBROKE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1928).—A vigorous growing, free blooming climbing rose of exceptional merit, and worthy in every respect of a position beside varieties like Black Boy and Miss Marion Manifold. The flowers are large, full (averaging 40 petals), and of good shape, while, in addition, they possess a full rich fragrance of the sweet or damask type. The colour is a rich dark velvety crimson of a particularly vivid shade, and this brilliancy is maintained for a long period. It is only on very rare occasions that any trace of bluing is evident, and in respect of colour this variety is quite on a par with Lord Charlemont and Etoile de Hollande. As an extra quality, this variety has lovely foliage, and the young shoots are a picture, the reddish brown leaves harmonising beautifully with the dark green of the older growth.

This variety is a credit to Australian rose growing, and it is sent out with every confidence as a particularly fine novelty. Price, 5/- each.

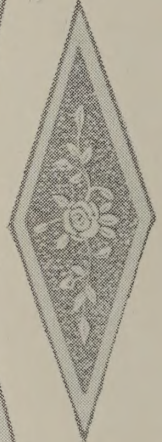
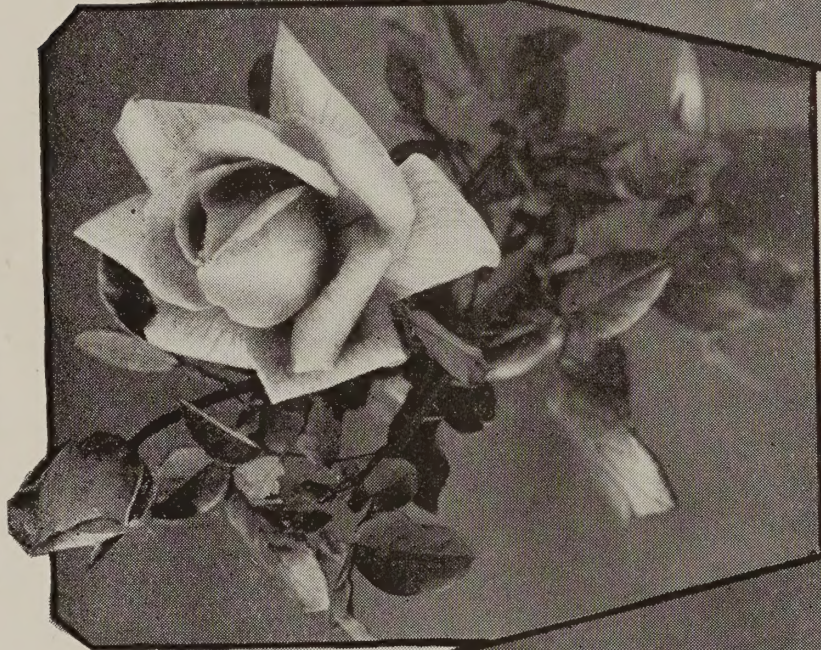
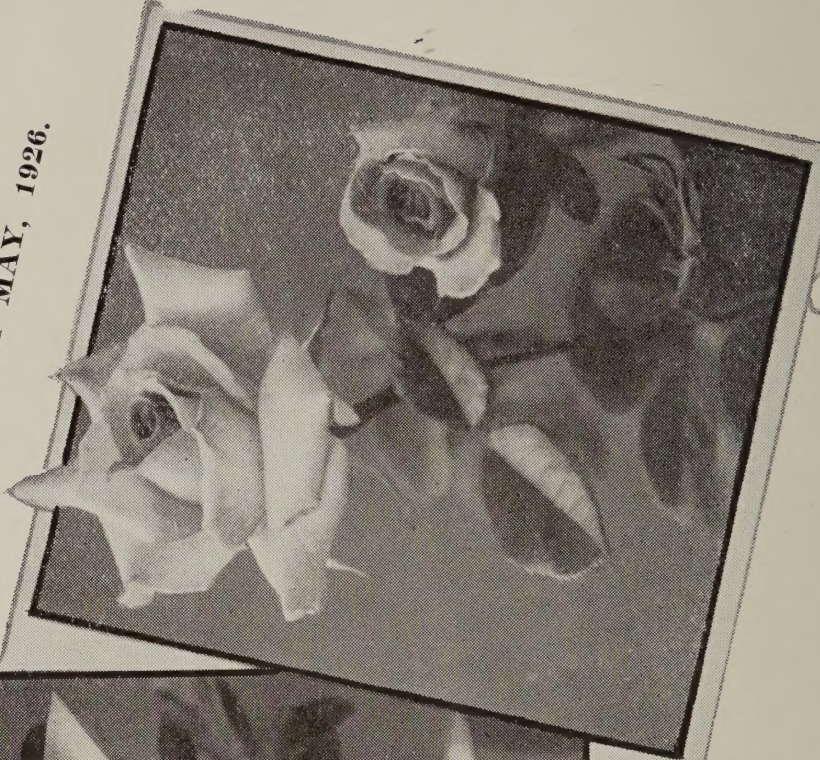
Three very fine varieties of recent introduction

MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH, 1927.

DAME EDITH HELEN, 1927.



IVY MAY, 1926.



F. M. VOKES (H.T.) (1927).—Colour cream passing to creamy white. A hardy vigorous grower and sweetly scented. Flowers fairly full. An excellent bedding variety. *Not sufficient petals (15) to rank very high for this climate.*

FONTANELLE (H.T.) E. G. Hill Co., 1927.—(Madame Butterfly x Soub. de Claudius Pernet.) This is a large yellow rose with immense petals and beautifully formed flowers, which are produced continuously and freely on stiff, erect stems. It is a good grower, possessed of robust constitution. An outstanding yellow variety which is certain to quickly attain front rank in garden roses. It opens freely and possesses great lasting properties, excellent qualities in any rose. *The best novelty of the year. Will be a fine exhibition variety.*

FRANK READER (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1927).—(Golden Ophelia x Souv. de H. A. Verschuren). Colour creamy-yellow, shaded pale apricot in centre. Buds long and of good shape, carried on long, straight, stiff shoots. Flowers large, moderately full and of perfect form; free flowering and very fragrant. Habit of growth very strong, rapid, and disease-resistant; foliage brownish red. An excellent variety for cutting and exhibition purposes. *Fades to white. 35 petals.*

FRAU JOHANNE POULSEN (H.T.) (Poulsen, 1926).—Bright rose, shaded with orange at base of petals, very free flowering; growth vigorous.

GAIETY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1926).—(Madame Butterfly x Souv. de Claudius Pernet.) Bud large, long pointed; flower large, semi-double, cupped, very lasting, borne on long stems. Colour orange, Indian red and silver. Foliage abundant, light glossy green, disease-resistant. Very few thorns. Growth very vigorous, upright, branching; abundant, continuous bloomer. *Somewhat after the style of Shot Silk. Promising well.*

GELA GNAU (Pernetiana) (M. Leenders & Co., 1926).—An attractive garden rose of Los Angeles type. Colour apricot, inside of the petals amber yellow. Moderately full, very fragrant. Growth is vigorous and continually blooming. *30 petals. General impression of colour is fawn.*

GOLDLACHS (Golden Salmon) (Dwarf Poly) (de Ruytea, 1926).—An intense fiery golden salmon of wonderful beauty. Flowers medium to large in size, produced in large full trusses. One of the most distinct and pleasing novelties of the year. Strong bushy growth of medium height. Fine healthy foliage.

GOUDVLINDER (Golden Butterfly) (H.T.) (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926).—The long pointed buds are striped with coral red on pure dark orange, and open to elegant semi-double flowers of twelve petals of a shining golden orange-yellow colour; very free flowering, and a variety of much beauty; growth strong and bushy; foliage glossy brownish red with few thorns; excellent for bedding and massing.

H. C. VALETON (H.T.) (Verschuren & Sons, 1926).—A seedling from Golden Ophelia x Aspirant Marcel Rouyer; colour golden yellow with rose sheen; flowers of good shape, carried erect on straight growths, like Golden Ophelia; possesses a unique and exceedingly strong perfume; a valuable variety for general garden purposes.

HILDE STEINERT (Pernetiana) (M. Leenders & Co., 1926).—The colour is reddish salmon and old gold, inside of petals is coral red; the flowers are of medium size, not too full, and highly fragrant; growth is vigorous and continuously blooming. An excellent bedding rose. *Poor growth and foliage. Dies back and shows no quality to commend.*

- JEAN LHOSTE (Hyb. Wich.) (M. Congy, 1926).—Very vigorous climbing growth, with clear green glossy foliage, very resistant to disease. Flowers large double, rosy carmine, base of petals flesh white and are produced in corymbs of 50 to 100 blooms. A very beautiful and decorative novelty that already has many admirers. *Not flowered yet.*
- J. C. THORNTON (H.T.) (Bees, Ltd., 1927).—A glowing crimson scarlet rose. The habit of growth is vigorous and branching, and the blooms, which are well formed, are carried erect; but they are only medium-sized and, unfortunately, have very little perfume. The foliage is a light olive green, fairly free from mildew.
- J. OTTO THILOW (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1927).—Souv. de H. A. Verschuren x Hadley. Colour a brilliant rose. Growth extra strong; very long flower buds carried on strong shoots. 30 petals. *Colour varies.*
- JULIA, COUNTESS OF DARTREY (H.T.) (Dr. J. Campbell, 1927).—Colour Tyrian rose, with a yellow base and very intense, brilliant and distinct. Very large flowers, which are full, of ideal shape, and fine for exhibition; very vigorous. Strong and delightful fragrance. *Dies back badly. Moderate grower.*
- KARDINAL SCHULTZE (H.T.) (M. Leenders & Co., 1927).—This variety excels in the sensational colours of the flowers, brilliant reddish crimson shading to scarlet. Blooms large, full and of ideal form, carried on erect stems. Bud long and pointed. Very sweetly scented. Growth vigorous, erect and continuously flowering. 20 petals. *Lacks distinctiveness.*
- LADDIE (H.T.) (G. Beckwith & Son, 1926).—This new and pretty rose is of the "Betty Uprichard" type, but in many respects is better than that variety. Colour is deep cochineal carmine flushed orange and scarlet with an orange base. Colour fades in the old flowers to a rosy carmine. Flowers are well formed, similar to "Betty Uprichard" at its best, but more full. Very free flowering and perpetual. Very free and bushy habit, breaking freely from the base. Thick dark green foliage of good texture. Few thorns, long stiff stems carrying flowers well. *Arrived late. No flowers so far.*
- LADY MARY ELIZABETH (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1927).—Colour brilliant carmine pink without shading, the tone changes only very slightly, being a little paler in the fully developed flower. The blooms are carried on long, stiff, straight stems, with long pointed and serrated deep sage green foliage. It is very vigorous and hardy, the free branching upright growth ensures a wealth of bloom. *Moderate constitution, and dies back. 25 petals.*
- LADY SYLVIA (H.T.) (W. Stevens, Ltd., 1927).—This charming novelty is a sport from the well-known "Madame Butterfly." It resembles its parent in all respects except colour, which is superior, as all the shades are intensified and are more lively.
- LORD CASTLEREAGH (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Sons, 1927).—Colour rich deep crimson, with a sheen on the petals; semi-double blooms of pleasing form; its strong growth is thoroughly hardy and of ideal bedding habit, bushy and upright. The ample foliage is very disease-resisting, deep copper colour in the young stage, changing to bronze green with age. *Medium size, good colour and foliage, sweet scent. 13 petals.*
- MABEL LYNAS (Pernetiana) (S. McGredy & Son, 1927).—Colour dark crimson, with yellow base, and, although a Pernetiana, it favours the H.T. in habit and the H.P. as regards hardiness. Flowers are very large, full, and of fine form; free; very fragrant. *Colour fades badly, and is Tyrian Rose rather than crimson. Medium grower. 40 petals.*

The whole Rose world has been scoured for novelties.

- MADAME L. HOT (H.T.)** (P. Bernaix Fils, 1926).—Vigorous growth, beautiful bright green foliage, large globular flower, beautiful colour, difficult to describe, reddish salmon flushed rosy salmon, shaded yellow. Long pointed bud carried erect on long peduncle, very rich colour, red grenade and coppery red. A very beautiful, floriferous and fragrant rose. *Moderate grower. Fades badly. 36 petals.*
- MADAME OREVE (H.T.)** (Chambard, 1926).—The colour is rose salmon, the centre deep salmon. The buds are long, deep rose in colour and carried on rigid peduncle. Flowers very large, full, and perfectly formed, very free and continuous in bloom. Tea rose perfume. Growth vigorous and of free branching habit with handsome bronzy green foliage. *Colour fades to rosy white. Moderate grower. 40 petals.*
- MARGARET McGREDY (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1927).—Colour orange-scarlet. Flowers are large, full, of perfect form, and exhibition size, and are borne freely throughout the season. Good habit of growth. A rose suitable for all purposes. *So far the colour does not reach orange scarlet, but it will probably improve in cooler weather. The best shades to date are a rather hard carmine pink. 40 to 50 petals.*
- MARION CRAN (H.T.)** (S. McGredy & Son, 1927).—Colour deep buttercup yellow, margined and flushed cerise and rosy-scarlet. Flowers are full, nice form and medium in size. Very vigorous habit. Excellent as a bedding rose. *Good grower with bronzy foliage. Variable but very beautiful colour. 60 petals. Recommended.*
- MARY HICKS (Clb. Poly.)** (Hicks, 1927).—Colour crimson; deeper, fuller and larger than Excelsea. Excellent dark foliage.
- MAUD E. GLADSTONE (Poly.)** (Bees, Ltd., 1926).—Bud small, long pointed; flower small, double, globular, very lasting, strong fragrance. Malmaison pink shaded with coral and suffused chrome yellow, borne several together on long stem. Foliage abundant, medium size, normal green, leathery, glossy, disease-resistant. Growth vigorous, upright bushy; profuse, continuous bloomer.
- MLLE. BEP VAN ROSSEM (H.T.)** (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926).—One of the very best dark canary yellow roses yet raised. It is the progeny of a seedling and Souv. de Claudius Pernet. The bud is pointed. The flower of medium size is carried quite erect on a rigid stem, mostly single, sometimes two or three together. The bloom opens gradually and grows and fills itself out in the centre; lasts very long without any fading of its pure yellow colour. The plant is strong, erect, and is a very free flowering bedding rose. *Promising.*
- MEVROUV. G. A. VAN ROSSEM (H.T.)** (G. A. Van Rossem, 1926).—The large flowers carried on rigid stems, are full, beautifully formed, open freely even in dull and moist weather. Sweet perfume. The flowers are heavily flamed and shaded dark orange and apricot on a dark golden yellow ground, the reverse of the petals is often dark bronze and nearly brown when the blooms are in the first stage. The ovoid buds always open to quite perfect blooms. The growth is vigorous, upright and floriferous, with dark bronzy green foliage, which is never subject to disease. The habit of growth can best be described as "Caroline Testout" at its best.
- MRS. AMELIE MULLER (H.T.)** (Verschuren).—Colour brilliant rosy-yellow. Flower well formed; very large and full; strong grower; disease-proof.
- MRS. CLEMENT YATMAN (H.T.)**.—Colour deep crimson, sweetly scented. Blooms are large and full. Hardy and vigorous grower. A bedding and cut bloom variety.

Grow the best. Your labour is entitled to the highest return.

MRS. ERSKINE PEMBROKE THOM (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1926).—Long buds of good pointed shape, developing into perfectly formed, high centred, fully double flowers of clear, deep canary yellow, without a trace of shading, borne singly on long stems. Long lasting. Moderately fragrant. The plant is upright, branching, with attractive foliage resistant to disease. Very free flowering. *A very promising variety.*

MRS. FRED HOWARD (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1926).—The colour is deep nankeen yellow. It is a Rose that flowers abundantly, and it has a real tea fragrance. It has a grand constitution, deep bronzy foliage, and is not liable to mildew. It is certain to become a great favourite, and is a worthy successor of the old Madame Ravary.

MRS. G. A. WHEATCROFT (H.T.) (Wheatcroft Bros.).—Colour, outside of petals soft salmon pink to carmine, with orange base, and a suffusion of copper all over the petal. The inside of petal is gold at base, shading through coppery-pink to silver rose at the tips; bud long and pointed, of perfect shape and opening to a reflexed flower borne on erect strong stem. Habit of growth is ideal. Sweetly perfumed. 40 petals. *Growth good.*

MRS. PHILLIP RUSSELL (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1927).—A vigorous tall bush or Pillar rose of a wonderfully rich dark red colour that does not "blue." The finest colour of any rose at "Glenara," and, being free and perpetual, is sure to please.

MRS. WILLIAM FIFE (H.T.) (Dobbie & Co., 1926).—Bud large, long-pointed deep pink; flower large, double, high centred, very lasting, moderately fragrant, soft rose pink flushed blush pink, borne singly on medium length stem; foliage normal, medium size, light green, glossy, disease-resistant. Growth moderate, bushy; profuse, continuous bloomer.

OLIVER MEE (H.T.) (Sandy Dickson, 1927).—Colour deep salmon, with heavy flush of clear fawn changing with age to deep salmon-pink. Flower of the largest size, full, and high centred. Growth free and branching. Sweetly scented. 20 petals. *Looks good.*

ORANGE PERFECTION (Poly.) (Jan Spek, 1927).—Sport of Ideal. Colour a brilliant orange-red: flowers of good form; growth vigorous; free and mildew-resistant. An excellent variety. *One of the best colours to date. Occasional plants are liable to revert to the parent.*

PINK HADLEY (H.T.) (G. Knight, 1928).—A promising local sport from the old favourite, but producing blooms of a carmine pink shade, deepening considerably in cool weather. The growth is even stronger than the parent, while fragrance and blooming are identical with the old variety. Price, 4/- each.

PRESIDENT PARMENTIER (H.T.) (M. Sauvageot & M. Cochet-Cochet, 1926).—Growth vigorous with free branching habit and handsome green foliage. Long bud carried on rigid peduncle, carmine rose passing to China rose, opening to rose shaded golden and reflexed nankeen yellow. Flowering profusely and continuously. *Moderate growth. Flower lacks novelty.*

RAPTURE (H.T.) (Traendly & Schenck, 1926).—Sport of Madame Butterfly. Flower medium size, somewhat deeper pink than Madame Butterfly, borne single on long stem. Like parent in habit of growth but stronger. *Recommended.*

ROBIN HOOD (Hyb. Musk) (J. H. Pemberton).—Colour bright cherry red; flowers in large clusters; height, 4-5 feet. Very free and continuous blooming. Shrub habit. *A most interesting type.*

SARAH WRIGHT (H.T.) (H. Morse & Sons, 1927).—Bud medium size, long pointed flower, semi-double, very lasting, slight fragrance, rose pink, borne in clusters on long stem. Foliage abundant, large, dark green, leathery, disease-resistant. Growth very vigorous; profuse bloomer. Hardy. 25 petals.

SCARLET LEADER (Poly.) (Wezelenburg, 1927).—Colour brilliant orange scarlet; large size bloom and truss; fully double flowers; Orleans type. *No orange in colour so far. Crimson fading to pink.*

SOUVENIR D'ALEXANDRE BERNAIX (H.T.) (P. Bernaix Fils, 1926).—Vigorous upright growth and beautiful purple green foliage. Blooms very large and globular, very rich vermilion crimson scarlet, shaded fire red. Nice bud carried on long stiff stems, deep scarlet shaded maroon. *Petals very ragged. Good sweet scent and foliage, and growth good.*

SOUVENIR DE ANGELE OPDEBEEK (Pernetiana) (H. A. Verschuren & Sons, 1926).—A seedling from Golden Ophelia and Golden Emblem. A very good grower. Healthy and robust. The flowers are very fine golden yellow in the bud, changing to butter yellow as the bloom develops. An excellent rose for bedding. *Moderate grower 15 to 20 petals. Colour fades to white.*

SOUVENIR DE CLERMONDE (H.T.) (J. Pernet-Ducher, 1925).—Clear salmon pink, deeper in the centre, shaded with yellow. A very vigorous and hardy grower of erect branching habit. Large glossy bronze green foliage. Few long thorns. Oval bud carried on a stiff stem. Large globular semi-double flowers. Free flowering. Very sweetly scented.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME PIDOUX (H.T.) (Chambard).—Bud long pointed, Indian yellow; flower cupped, chrome yellow, reverse daybreak pink, borne on long strong stem. Foliage light green. Growth vigorous, upright; abundant, continuous bloomer. *Flowers lack character.*

STUDIENRAT SCHLENZ (H.T.) (P. Lambert, 1926).—A seedling from Mrs. A Ward x Frau Karl Druschki, with strong upright growth. Very free and continuous in bloom. Buds long and opening to very large and full flowers. Colour bright silvery rose with dark rose shading, suffused yellow. Sweetly scented. Very beautiful and a valuable new rose. *Climber. Not flowered with us yet.*

SUZANNE MILLER (Poly.) (Wezelenburg, 1927).—Colour clear bright cherry red; medium size double flowers which form a large truss. Orleans type. *There are several of similar type, and extended trial is necessary to weed out the weakest sorts.*

THE PRINCESS ELIZABETH (Pernetiana).—A sport of The Queen Alexandra; similar to Charming Princess in colour, but producing blooms of full exhibition size. *Dies back badly. Poor growth so far.*

TOTTY'S RED (H.T.) (C. H. Totty Co., 1927).—Crimson scarlet flowers very large, full, and well formed. Sweetly scented. A free and easy grower. Like "Premier" in all respects except colour.

VILLA PIA (H.T.) (Leenders Bros., 1926).—Flower very large and full. Colour dark velvety crimson. Bud large and pointed, carried on a firm stem. 30-35 petals. *Medium growth.*

Climbing Los Angeles is good.

W. A. BILNEY (H.T.) (W. Easlea & Sons, 1927).—Pale apricot, the back of the petals are primrose. The outer petals are tinted and edged with crushed strawberry. The petals are enormous, and the fully expanded flowers resemble a large Paeony of most artistic colouring. Not specially full. Dark green foliage of leathery texture; few thorns; stout erect stems; slight fragrance; good habit. Good for garden and bedding.

PATIENCE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Sons, 1927).—Colour deep orange at base, shading to orange scarlet, scarlet-carmine and carmine lake. Flowers large, full, and of good form; delicately perfumed; ideal habit of growth. Suitable for garden, bedding and exhibition. *Medium growth. Variable colour. 20 petals.*

New Roses, 1927

Last year the novelty list included the descriptions of sixty one varieties, and there were still some which arrived after the catalogue had gone to press. After two years' experience with these Roses, we have reduced the list to what we believe to be the very best. It is quite possible that extended trial will show some of those left out in a more favorable light, when they will again be listed. Possibly even some of those now included may be dropped at a later date. Still, as far as possible, only those worthy of trial and those definitely proved successful are included this year. Rose lovers are urged to report success or failure of any new or old roses in the various zones, so that the common good will benefit, and Garden Craft in Australia will reach a higher plane.

Price, except where otherwise marked, 2/6 each; 28/- per dozen.
Postage or freight extra.

AGNES BARCLAY (H.T.) (Alister Clarke, 1927) 2.—A beautiful rose of rich coloring—yellow and reddish salmon tints, giving a pleasing effect to a fine bush that is large enough to form a low hedge of about three feet in height. The rose is continuously in flower, and has a well-shaped bud that carries a tea scent. Most beautiful in autumn and winter. E.

BILL BOILER (H.T.) (Alister Clark 1927) 3 or 5.—A dazzling red rose that makes long, upright shoots always crowded with buds. It can be used as bush or pillar rose, and is a most striking object in the garden, and is absolutely distinct from any other rose. It has a fine constitution, and will thrive in any position. Semi-double. E.

BRIARCLIFF (H.T.) (Briarcliff Nurseries, 1925) F.3.—A sport from Columbia, and therefore worthy of careful consideration. It differs from its parents in its even shade of brilliant pink, and is declared to be more floriferous, with a longer bud, and averages 45 petals per bloom. It has also been declared to be largely free from the crippled bud habit of the parent. Promises very well, and is recommended for trial. Sweet. B.H.M.Mt.R.S.

CECIL (Per.) B. R. Cant. 1926) 2.—Golden yellow single blooms produced in clusters. The habit is bushy and vigorous, while the foliage is disease resistant. A most attractive colour; 5 petals. Yellow stamens; fruit scent. Quite as outstanding amongst dwarfs as MERMAID is amongst climbers. H.M.Mts.

Josephine Thomas—a splendid variety.

CHARLES P. KILHAM (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1926) 2 or 3.—Brilliant orange orient red, which, when fully open, fades to Lincoln red. The foliage is not liable to mildew so far, while the long stiff stems carry the flowers erect. 25 to 40 petals. Recommended. A rich and attractive colour. Fruit scent. E.

CLIMBING MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (Smith, 1926) 6.—It was hoped that this variety would be a real acquisition, but after a good trial the colour is decidedly lighter than the parent and is so acknowledged by the English distributors. On its performance here it is too close to Clb. Ophelia to justify two varieties.

DAINTY BESS (H.T.) (Archer, 1925) 3.—This variety is a cross between Ophelia and K. of K., and was awarded the Gold Medal of the N.R.S., 1925. It is quite single, and in cool weather is salmon pink, with a prominent centre of crimson and gold stamens. In the summer months the colour bleaches to a dirty white, and its dainty charm is therefore lost. The petals have a ragged outline. In cool climates this variety will fully live up to its name. H.M.Mt.

DAME EDITH HELEN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1925) F.3.—Pure glowing rose pink without any other shade. The blooms are quite full, averaging 50 petals, and represent one of the highest standards so far attained for an exhibition and garden rose. The growth is good, and the sweet scented blooms are very freely produced, and last particularly well. It is one of the best all-round novelties ever introduced, and has so far not shown a serious fault. Very highly recommended as an exhibition bloom of the highest order, and a splendid garden rose as well. E.

DORINA NEAVE (H.T.) (Pemberton, 1926) 3.—Silvery pink, large, fairly full pointed globular flowers carried erect on stiff stems. The growth is good, but foliage shows slight mildew. The blooms average 30 petals and are Tea scented. Recommended. E.

DORIS DICKSON (Per.) (S. Dickson, 1925) 2.—Long, pointed, semi-double flowers of unique colour. The dominant tone is cherry red with a yellow base. All the colours fade in strong sunlight, but it is quite an outstanding decorative variety. The growth is fair, 20 petals. Highly recommended as a decorative. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

DR. J. G. FRASER (Per.) (Easlea, 1926) 3.—Salmon apricot suffused pink. Long buds opening to fairly full, large flowers of good shape. The growth is very fair, and the variety promises well. Fruit scent; 30 petals. Recommended for trial, as the colour is unique. A cross between St. Helena and Muriel Dickson. A.H.Mt.P.S.

ETHEL CHAPLIN (H.T.) (Chaplain, 1926) 3.—Lemon yellow deepening to Sunburst yellow. Blooms of large size and good shape. A strong, healthy, vigorous grower with clean foliage. The blooms carry 50 to 70 petals, but they lack substance and balk in bad weather. A.B.M.P.R.S.

EVA EAKINS (Per.) (McGredy, 1926).—A semi-double decorative of startling colour, which is intense scarlet carmine flushed with orange, running to bright yellow at the base. Outside of petals flushed yellow. The blooms vary from 8 to 15 petals. A poor grower, dying back badly. The colour is the only redeeming feature.

FLOREX (H.T.) (Geiger, 1927) 3.—A seedling from Madame Butterfly X Premier, producing enormous flowers on strong upright stems. The long pointed buds open to a brilliant shade of coral, deepening to carmine. Fruit scent. Recommended. E.

FRANCIE SIMMS (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1926) 2.—Pinkish apricot with a buttercup yellow base. It appears to be a sport of Queen Marv, and has the same dwarf habit of the parent variety. 30 petals. Fruit scent. E.

GERMAINE (H.T.) (Chambard, 1926) 2.—A seedling from Sunburst, producing long buds on strong stems. The flowers are large creamy white, sometimes with a salmon centre. The habit is like Mildred Grant, and the foliage is only moderate in its disease resistance. Tea. 45 petals. E.

GOLDEN GLEAM (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1926) 2.—Buttercup yellow with the outside petals flushed scarlet. Similar to Golden Emblem. The flowers are of medium size and carry about 25 petals. Free blooming and faintly fruit scented. The foliage is good and the growth very fair. A very pretty variety. Recommended. E.

HEART OF GOLD (Hyb. Wich.) (Dr. W. van Fleet, 1924) 6.—Rich crimson single flowers with white centre, but showing a cluster of yellow stamens, which accounts for the name. The blooms are often three inches across, and are freely produced in spring. Foliage good. Highly recommended for a spring blooming climber. E.

LADY HELEN MAGLONA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1925) E3.—Bright crimson red with dark markings, lightening to scarlet red as the flower ages. It is very sweetly scented, and was awarded the Clay Cup for Fragrance in 1925. The blooms carry about 35 petals, which keep their colour fairly well. A good grower and promising particularly well. E.

LADY LOVE (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1926) 3.—A seedling from Ophelia and much like that variety. The colour varies between the parent and Madame Butterfly. Rich tea scent. 25 petals. E.

LADY MARGARET STEWART (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1926) 2.—An extremely variable colour, but may be described as carmine madder veined crimson on outside, with inside of petals showing apricot more or less flushed with orange and occasionally carmine. Sometimes the open blooms give a dominant colour of old gold. Moderate growth, good foliage, and a rich, fruity scent are other qualities. Petals vary from 40 to 85. Colour fades too quickly and growth must improve before it can reach a high place. Special attention is drawn to the name as the initials are the same as Lady Maureen Stewart, and both must be written in full to prevent confusion. A.H.M.Mt.P.S..

LADY WAKEFIELD (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1926) 3.—Bright apricot, semi-double blooms with fruity scent. The growth is good, with foliage fairly resistant to disease. A sport of Padre and a promising decorative variety. E.

LADY WORTHINGTON EVANS (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1926) 2.—Semi-double, well shaped blooms of scarlet crimson, which become deeper in favorable weather, and which have a strong wild rose scent. Growth is strong, of medium stature, but the foliage is showing mildew on the young plants. E.

- LUCINDA (H.T.) (Heacock, 1927). 3.—A sport from Columbia with even coloured blooms of bright rose. Deeper than the parent variety. Bourbon. E.
- MADAME ALBERT BARBIER (H.P.) (Barbier, 1925) 2.—A seedling from F. K. Druschki with nankeen yellow blooms shaded apricot. This is the first satisfactory yellow Hybrid Perpetual, and is an interesting variety. The blooms carry about 50 petals, and are of good shape. E.
- MARIE FAIST (H.T.) (Berger, 1925) 3.—Delicate pink shaded salmon, though the flowers examined showed prominent green centres. The blooms are Tea scented, with 60 to 90 petals, which are narrow and crowded in the centre. E.
- MISS ANNAMARIE BALLY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1926) 2.—Aspirant Marcel Rouyer X Lamia. Whitish fawn exterior with yellow inside. A semi-double variety which has improved since last year. It requires a few more petals and could then be good. Rich tea scent. E.
- MRS. A. R. BARRACLOUGH (H.T.) (McGredy, 1926) 2 or 3.—Soft carmine pink with a yellow base; a particularly attractive colour. The blooms are of splendid shape, with 25 to 40 superb petals forming an exhibition flower of the highest order. Growth very fair, but foliage not so good. Very highly recommended for exhibition. Faint tea. E.
- MRS. BEATTY (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1926) 2.—Sulphur yellow with a faint pink flush on outside of petals. Growth medium to good. 23 petals. Rich tea scent. A very promising variety. E.
- MRS. LOVELL SWISHER (H.T.) (Howard & Smith, 1926) 3.—Outside of petals lilac rose passing to madder lake and deep yellow at centre; outside of petals pale flesh shading to amber yellow at base. The shapely blooms are very attractive, and are tea scented. The growth and flowering are good. 35 to 40 petals. Recommended. Colour varies considerably. E.
- MRS. TALBOT O'FARRELL (H.T.) (McGredy, 1925) 2.—Outside petals deep rosy pink shading to a prominent yellow base; inside carmine lake expanding to large open flowers of amaranth rose. An attractive decorative of 15 petals. Poor grower. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- NAOMI (H.T.) (J. H. Pemberton, 1926) 3.—Pinkish apricot on the outside with coppery buff interior. Ssemi-globular flowers on long stems. Good growth and foliage. Fruit scent. 25 petals. E.
- NORMAN LAMBERT (H.T.) (McGredy, 1926) 3.—Outside petals cadmium yellow flushed tomato red; inside russett orange. A very dainty decorative rose of 24 petals. Foliage and growth appear good. Highly recommended as a decorative. Fruit. E.
- PIUS XI. (H.T.) (Leenders, 1925) 2.—Creamy white, large, full and fragrant blooms of about 40 petals, which are produced on plants of moderate growth. Tea scent. Promising. E.

ROYAL SCARLET HYBRID (Hyb. Wich.) (Chaplin, 1926) 6.—Related to and slightly deeper in colour than Paul's Scarlet Climber. Rather smaller than the parent. E.

RUFUS (Dwf. Poly.) (A. J. & C. Allen, 1925) 1.—Pure crimson with an occasional white stripe on the outer petals. It is a remarkably good keeping rose when cut. Midway between Orleans and Miss Edith Cavell, and promising very well. E.

SENATOR (H.T.) (Florex, 1926) 2.—A seedling from Premier X Red Columbia Dark scarlet without any trace of blue. Long pointed buds of wonderful fragrance. Some good blooms have been noted here, and its further performances are being awaited with interest. Sweet. E.

SIR DAVID DAVIS (H.T.) (McGredy, 1926) 2.—Crimson fading to cerise. 18 to 22 petals in the blooms so far noted. Growth is fairly good, but outstanding flowers have not yet appeared. Colour varies considerably, while repeated tests have failed to disclose any perfume though the raiser describes it as being very sweetly scented. Must improve to stay in the list.

General List

This includes Teas, Hybrid Teas and Hybrid Perpetuals only, in order of the number of plants sold by us in 1927. Climbers, Polyantha and Pernetiana varieties are in separate classes. The index on pages 131 to 133 will show where to find the description of any variety included. If the variety you want is not in the index it has been omitted for a very good reason.

It is particularly requested that if plants are ordered by their position numbers, that the DATE of the Catalogue be mentioned, as places and numbers change each year.

The letter "F" after the raiser's name signifies the variety is fragrant; while the numbers immediately following refer to the habit of growth, from which may be determined the position a plant should occupy in the garden. At the end of the description the words sweet, tea, etc., refer to the perfume classification explained in the introduction.

1. Representing the smallest growers such as Polypoms for front rows or small hedges. These may be planted 18 to 24 inches apart.
2. This class comprises the moderate growing varieties, which are suitable for a second row, and which at maturity would be quite far enough apart at 2 to 3 ft.
3. Vigorous growers of moderate height, suitable for a 3rd row, and which generally require 4 ft. of space unless they are of narrow upright growth like the Hybrid Perpetuals.
4. This section takes in all the tall rampant growing, non climbing sorts which must be placed in the back row if the best effect is to be gained. Varieties like Maman Cochet and Marie Van Houtte would require 6 to 8 ft. at maturity, and should never be planted closer than 4 ft., even in young gardens.
5. Moderate climbers generally called Pillar Roses for furnishing the supports of arches or pergolas.
6. Extra vigorous climbers which would cover higher structures than those mentioned in No. 5.

The letters at the end of the description refer to the climatological map, and are an indication that the variety has been proved suitable for the particular division. Where there is no reference it may be taken for granted that the variety has either been proved unsuitable or has not been tested by our correspondents. "E" signifies suitable everywhere.

Study the growth numbers on this page.

It is our earnest endeavour to help our customers to get better roses, and criticism and comment on any variety's success under special treatment will be welcomed. This information will be used to improve next year's Catalogue, and must inevitably make for better satisfaction and greater recompense for the labour of every rose lover.

Prices.—1/9 each, 18/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £7 per 100, except where otherwise marked. In order to secure the advantage of these reduced rates, buyers must take the whole order at one time in one consignment. For instance, five parcels of ten plants each sent at intervals will be charged at dozen and not hundred rates. Postage or freight extra on dwarf and climbing plants. N.S.W. postage: 1 plant, 9d.; 6 plants, about 1/6. Interstate: 1 plant, 6d.; 6 plants, about 2/8.

Any surplus money will be returned either in stamps or extra plants.

RADIANCE (H.T.) (Cook, 1908), F.4.—An American variety which has attained widespread prominence for all-round qualities. It is most robust in growth, producing enormous quantities of richly fragrant flowers on long stems, and has splendid disease-resistant foliage. It is grown most extensively for cut flowers on the Sydney market, and figures in almost every garden or decorative scheme. The colour is a silvery pink interior with a carmine pink reverse. The blooms last well on the bush and when cut, and have the unique quality of falling all at once, like the "one horse shay." In the garden this means the bushes are not rendered unsightly by dead blooms. The shape of the flowers is not liked by some exhibition growers, but the other qualities are of such an outstanding character that Radiance still scores high in sales in spite of the fact that very many thousands of plants have been sold in the last ten years. In very hot weather the blooms burn sometimes, but if picked in early morning, and allowed to open in the house, this fault will be overcome. Radiance is sometimes erroneously called Reliance in Queensland. Our sales of Radiance exceed 5,000 plants and many more would have been added to the number had plants been available. Its return to top place is a striking testimony to the average public's appreciation of general all round quality as compared to weak growing varieties of exhibition value only. The perfume is classified as "sweet" or damask type. E.

HADLEY (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1914), F.3.—No other dark red rose has attained such a widespread popularity in Australia as Hadley. Its vigorous growth, long stems, mildew proof foliage, large, full blooms and rich fragrance have won it a place quite above other varieties. In spite of the very serious fault of bluing, Hadley still occupies a high position in the rose growing centres of Australia. It is equal second with several others in the New South Wales list, it is recommended by the Victorian Society as 11th in a list of 12 Garden Roses, it comes in the 2nd twelve in the *Argus* vote in the same State, and is third in a list of 24 in the Queensland voting. The shape is not always ideal, but up to the present it is easily the best dark red, sweet scented, mildew resistant garden rose available. Its only competitor is Etoile de Hollande, which is high praise for both varieties. We recommend planting a whole bed of the variety, or it may be used with equal success for hedge purposes, when large quantities of bloom of the one shade of colour may be gathered and effectively used for all classes of home decoration. E.

ETOILE DE HOLLAND (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1919), F.3.—Dark red buds opening to bright red, semi-double to double, very fragrant flowers. The growth is erect and the plants are very free in bloom. This variety created quite a sensation in Sydney voting by receiving a unanimous recommendation, thus proving it equal first with Radiance and Lady Hillingdon. It is one of the few red roses which does

Etoile de Holland is a beauty.

not blue, and by some authorities it is considered superior to Hadley from a garden point of view. Its main fault would be the inconsistency in regard to petalage, sometimes being quite a loose bloom, but at others all that could be desired. Highly recommended. A rich, sweet, syrupy scent, which is truly described as muscat perfume. E.

REV. F. PAGE ROBERTS (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1921), F.2. or 3.—The blooms are large, and double, of true exhibition form, the inner side of the petals being a soft buff shading to a rich yellow at the base, and the reverse a rich salmon, shaded carmine and yellow. It is mildew proof and deliciously fragrant, with a tea perfume which suggests at times a ripe apple. The cut flowers have been tested for their lasting qualities, and have been found to last well from four to five days. After a day or so in water, the inner side of the petals become fully exposed to view, and the soft old gold shade gives a charming tone to a bowl of these lovely blooms. The growth is somewhat spreading, and it makes a splendid Standard. It is recommended as the best yellow to date. In winter the colour comes clear yellow, but is even then beautiful. E.

RED RADIANCE (H.T.) (Gude, 1916), F.4.—In all respects but colour and growth identical to the pink variety. The colour is a cerise red and a fine shade for night decoration, while the growth is reported from several sources as even more vigorous than the parent. If the blooms are picked early in the day, the fault of the petals burning will be obviated. This variety is at its best as regards colour in the winter months in Sydney zone and is worth growing for this valuable quality alone, while its sweet perfume is similar to the parent variety. E.

ROSE MARIE (H.T.) (Dorner, 1918), F.3.—This variety has won its way into the Sydney Rose Society's recommendations as a Garden Rose. It is a cross between Hoosier Beauty and Sunburst, and the long buds open into perfectly shaped, fairly full blooms of a rich shining rose pink, which is liable to blue with age. It is very free flowering, and an ideal bedding variety. It is mildew-proof, and good growth and continuous blooming make it an ideal garden rose. The flowers are powerfully fragrant with a rich, sweet perfume unequalled by any other variety in the catalogue. Highly recommended. E.

COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1917), F.3.—Large full flowers of a rich deep pink which has the extremely valuable quality of deepening as the flower ages. The blooms are produced on long, almost thornless stems and are held superbly erect, while they possess a rich sweet perfume. Unfortunately this variety has a serious fault for the buds when opening, if checked in their food supply, present a crippled appearance and frequently fail to open properly. When regularly supplied with sufficient water and plant food this fault is not in evidence. The plants are vigorous in growth, free in bloom and mildew resistant foliage of the highest order. The blooms last fully a week in water and are therefore invaluable for the decorator.

In spite of its critics, Columbia still maintains a very large sale, and has thousands of satisfied growers as its champions.

Rose Marie. Richly fragrant.

A climbing sport is also offered which has been thoroughly tested, and which provides a new colour in sweet scented, mildew proof climbers. Recommended for all climates except A as a very fine variety.

MADAME ABEL CHATENAY (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1895), F.4.—This fine variety appears in every recommended list for the Australian climates. The colour is described as bright carmine rose shaded with pale vermilion rose and salmon, while the double flowers are always of a good shape. It is liable to mildew and black-spot, and has an ungainly habit of growth in most districts, but it is still one of the very best, and should on no account be omitted from any collection. It is a profuse seed-producer, and the flowers should be regularly clipped as soon as they are finished to ensure a quick return to flowering. The climbing sport should never be overlooked in any selection of rambling roses. Faint tea perfume. E.

MADAME BUTTERFLY (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1918), F.3.—A sport from *Ophelia* which is highly recommended. The colour is best described as a harmony of bright pink, apricot and gold, while, added to perfect shape and mildew-proof foliage, there are the additional qualities of a rich perfume, vigorous growth and freedom of bloom. Some growers have reported that the colour is too much like *Ophelia*, but having grown this variety for a number of years, we cannot agree as a general thing. At times the colour does fade, but still as often it is much richer, and the blooms are even larger than the parent. Its most serious fault is of opening quickly, owing to its being a semi-double bloom. Recommended highly, and particularly for its rich, sweet scent. E.

- (10) **HOOSIER BEAUTY** (H.T.) (Dorner, 1915), F.3.—Glowing crimson with darker shadings. The blooms are large, full, and generally well-formed and carried on extra long stems. In a few instances the growth is only medium, but in other places it is all that can be desired, while the mildew-proof foliage has much in its favour. The colour varies somewhat, but at its best it has the rich, velvety sheen of the Hybrid perpetuals. It does not blue, however, like *Hadley*. The outstanding quality is the rich and powerful fragrance which is only exceeded by *Rose Marie*. Sweet. E.

JONKHEER J. L. MOCK (H.T.) (Leenders, 1909), F.4.—It is an upright growing variety, but does not branch like others in its growth division and may, therefore, be planted closer together. The large double blooms are freely produced on superb stiff stems and are all of exhibition form. The colour is silvery pink on the inside of petals with a deep imperial pink exterior. Although marked as fragrant the sweet perfume is only light and sometimes difficult to detect. Its worst faults are a tendency to ball in wet weather or when very close to coastal moisture-laden breezes, and on the other hand, the petals burn in dry heat. It is reported as successful in Wagga, Hay, Dubbo and Kerang, and finds a few advocates in Hobart. It is not liked in A. or M. Recommended by N.S.W. Rose Society, and occupies a place in the public vote in Queensland.

SENSATION (H.T.) (Jos. Hill), 1924, F.3.—Scarlet crimson, with maroon markings, very large, double, lasting; moderate fragrance; bud very large, long pointed, borne singly on long strong stems. Growth very vigorous, free branching, with heavy luxuriant foliage,

Madame Butterfly is universally favoured.

profuse bloomer. Awarded Gold Medal of the American Rose Society at the important National Flower Show, held at Cleveland, U.S.A. A variety with superb qualities and serious faults. There is a rich orange flush through the crimson at the base, while at times the blooms show a very rich sheen. The colour has greatly improved this year, but it is still variable. Highly praised in many quarters. Sweet. E.

MRS. CHARLES J. BELL (H.T.) (Pierson, 1917), F.4.—A sport of the popular variety Radiance, possessing all the delightful characteristics of that variety, save colour, which is a delicate shell pink. Considering the popularity of the original, a warm welcome should await this dainty addition to our free flowering garden roses. Colour fades in hot weather, but at its best is beautiful. Highly recommended. Rich sweet perfume. Dixie is identical with this variety. E.

MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (T.) (McGredy, 1910), 2 or 3.—A very fine, free-flowering, semi-double exhibition and garden rose. The buds are long and pointed, but unless well-grown frequently lack petalage, open quickly, and lose their shape. It is liable to mildew, but easily one of the best White Roses to date. A climbing sport is proving most satisfactory. Faint tea scent. E.

SHOT SILK (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.2.—The colourings of this beautiful rose are very difficult to portray; they may be described as bright cherry-cerise over shot with salmon orange, flushed rose, and a deeply veined clear buttercup yellow base. The growth is vigorous and free branching, with beautiful glossy, clear cedar green foliage immune from mildew. It is very continuous and free blooming; every shoot being crowned with a flower bud. The blooms, which are carried on rigid stems are of medium size, well formed and fairly full, with large smooth petals of great substance, opening in all weathers, with strong Attar of Rose perfume. The best growth to date is 18 to 24 inches. Colour variable but most beautiful at times. E.

SOUVENIR DE H. A. VERSCHUREN (H.T.) (H. A. Verschuren & Zonen, 1922), F.2.—Cadmium yellow passing to orange yellow, very large, fairly full of exquisite form and finish, borne singly on rigid flower stalks. Growth similar to "Sunburst," but much thicker, larger and stronger. This rose which possesses a very strong and delicious perfume is said to be superior to all others in this class, having perfect cutting and forcing qualities. Recommended highly. Tea. E.

LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Shawyer, 1910), F.3.—Some idea of the popularity of this variety may be gathered from the fact that out of five votings it appears in each one, and is never lower than seventh. The flowers are produced on long, wiry stems, and unless extra well grown are liable to hang their heads. They can only be classed as semi-double, but the buds are most attractive; while it is a clean grower and profuse in bloom. The variety is mildew-resistant, and the rich yellow flowers have a strong tea perfume. It makes a good bedding and decorative rose. The climbing sport is also in demand. E.

GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1905), F.3. or 4.—A fine large bright red, full bloom rather flat in shape, but very sweetly scented. It is always well up in number of plants sold. Particularly free flowering and recommended for hedge work. Mildew proof. E.

HAWLMARK CRIMSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.3.—The finest dark crimson decorative rose yet sent out. The colour is intense crimson maroon which becomes crimson scarlet as the semi-double blooms develop. In our opinion much superior to Red Letter Day. The blooms are perfectly shaped for a single rose and the growth is excellent. It is not so rampant as Red Letter Day, which is certainly an advantage, and the colour and lasting qualities are all that could be desired. The foliage is mildew proof. Unless picked as buds the flowers have a tendency to partially close at night, but not to any serious extent. The seed pods should be regularly clipped off to ensure continuity of bloom. Recommended as an excellent variety for hedges. Light sweet scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

- (20) **MRS. DUNLOP BEST (H.T.)** (Hicks, 1916), F.3.—Reddish apricot with a coppery yellow base; good shaped buds opening into fairly large semi-double, sweetly-scented flowers. The plant is most vigorous, free blooming, and mildew resistant. There is a tendency to reduce petalage in summer, and the colour is not so rich. Rich tea scent. Recommended. E.

MADAME SECOND WEBER (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1908), 3.—Rosy salmon double blooms of very large size. Named after the celebrated actress of the Comedie Francaise. Most beautiful in bud, and a splendid bedding variety. The climbing sport gives longer stems and even better blooms. A good seeder. A popular variety in all climates. Lightly tea scented. E.

KAISERIN AUGUSTA VICTORIA (H.T.) (Lambert, 1891), F.3.—For over thirty years this variety has been before the rose growing public, and it still maintains its position as one of the very best. The flowers are large, full and nearly always come good. The colour is a creamy white with a faint lemon tinge in the centre. It is a first class exhibition and a free flowering garden rose. The climbing sport, though somewhat variable in its behaviour is recommended as one of the finest white climbers available. Tea. E.

FRAU KARL DRUSCHKI (H.T.) (Lambert, 1900), 4 or 6.—Pure white double blooms of splendid shape and very freely produced. This variety has more of a climbing habit when left unpruned, but may be made into a densely branched bush by topping each shoot when it attains the length of 10 or 12 inches. Mildews, but otherwise excellent. Another method of treatment is to tie down the long canes horizontally, pinch back the ends to force out the lateral growth. It is then almost a continual mass of bloom. Quite scentless. E.

SUNNY SOUTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1918), 4.—Beautiful semi-double flowers of pink flushed with carmine on a yellow base. They may be cut on wiry, almost thornless stems up to three feet long. Should be cut when just colouring in the bud stage, and used for house decoration. Lightly tea scented. Highly recommended. E.

LORD CHARLEMONT (H.T.) (McGredy & Sons, 1922), F.2. or 3.—Free growing, perfectly shaped, long pointed flowers of clear crimson, deepening to carmine crimson; large full flowers. A good garden rose for massing and cutting, and well up to exhibition standard; sweetly scented, keeps its colour splendidly. When thoroughly acclimatised will reach a much higher position. Light sweet. E.

BETTY UPRICHARD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.3.—The inner face of petal is delicate salmon pink to carmine, while the outer or reverse of petal is glowing carmine with coppery sheen, and a suffusion of orange. The growth is very vigorous, with erect and free branching habit, flowering freely and continuously. The blooms are *Verbena* perfumed, and carried on erect flower stems; they are of medium size, not too full, but perfectly formed, with large smooth petals of massive substance. A beautiful semi-double decorative rose. Highly recommended. E.

LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—This is another variety which enjoys almost universal popularity. The blooms are a velvety carmine, large, double, and delightfully fragrant with the damask perfume of the old-fashioned Cabbage Rose. The foliage is mildew-proof, and its freedom of bloom and general excellence make it a firm favourite. It is necessary to prune to a bud pointed upward, as the growth is inclined to be low and spreading. The climbing sport sent out from local nurseries is proving a consistent variety. E.

GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1918), 3.—This is not an exhibition variety, but has an ideal habit for garden or bedding purposes and beyond a slight susceptibility to mildew and the fading of the colour in strong sunlight it has few faults. The flowers are golden yellow shading lighter at the edges, small to medium in size, semi-double, of perfect shape and borne on long stems. In climates like A. this variety would probably be only worth growing for its autumn blooms, but in H.M.Mt and S. it should prove a favourite. Tea scent.

LADY MAUREEN STEWART (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.2. or 3.—Scarlet cerise with darker shading, produced on erect stems. The double blooms are rather flat, but are sweetly scented. The colour does not appear to blue and is of such a remarkable intensity that the eye is at once attracted and even amongst reds, this rose stands out on its own. Another year's trial has shown curious results. In many places the plants have done so poorly as to be discarded, while in others growth, blooming and disease resistance are all that could be desired. A similar experience has been reported by a leading English Nurseryman. It has been noticed to do much better when pruning has been light. Until more is known of this variety its recommendation will be qualified.

- (30) **MRS. H. R. DARLINGTON (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—Although described in England as creamy yellow, it rarely shows that colour here, for it is almost pure white. It is vigorous in growth, free in bloom, and a splendid double exhibition and garden rose. Its faults are a tendency to ball in spring, and occasionally it will burn in summer. It does not transplant as easily as others, but on performances to date justifies its inclusion as a garden rose in the Sydney list. Faint tea fragrance. E.

MRS. W. C. EGAN (H.T.) (Howard and Smith, 1922), 3.—A vigorous healthy grower with long pointed buds of perfect shape, measuring fully $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length, and developing into perfect flowers. In colour it is a two-tone shade of soft, light pink, the interior deep flesh colour with a golden line at the base of the petals. The flowers are supported on long, stiff stems, lasting in good condition either on the

plant or for an unusually long time when cut. They are produced freely and continuously throughout the season. Fully up to description. Shows none of the faults of the *Pernetiana*. Can strongly recommend, though colour bleaches in hot weather. Faint tea. E.

WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cook, 1897), 4.—A very vigorous exhibition or garden variety, a sport from Maman Cochet, and one of the best whites available, but lacking perfume. The double blooms carry a tinge of pink, and should not be forced, or disbudded, as such treatment tends to coarseness and confused centre. The foliage is mildew proof, and the branching growth makes it a very desirable rose for tall hedges, either by itself, or planted alternately with the pink variety. E.

AMERICA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923), F.2. or 3.—The buds are long and pointed, opening to immense fragrant rose pink flowers. The foliage is large and fairly resistant to disease, while the plants are vigorous in growth and free in bloom. It is almost thornless, and appears to be improving with each flowering. Recommended. Sweet. E.

MRS. HENRY WINNET (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1917), F.3.—A beautiful double red rose, not quite so dark as Hadley. Good grower and free flowering, holding its colour well. Mildew proof and fragrant. A promising exhibition and garden variety. Sweet. E.

MRS. BRYCE ALLEN (A. Dickson, 1916), F.3.—Soft silvery rose of splendid shape. The flowers are full, but open rather flat, and possess the loveliest of damask perfumes. It is a good grower and very free flowering with excellent foliage. Reports from all sides indicate that this variety is not receiving its full measure of attention. It is recommended in the second twelve of the *Argus* vote, but apparently is not well enough known to find a place in the other plebiscites. Recommended for all climates as a very fine variety.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME BOULLET (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.3.—Dark cadmium yellow, large and fairly full; long bud. A vigorous grower of high spreading branching habit; beautiful bronze green foliage. An improved Louise Baldwin. Recommended as one of the finest decorative and garden roses ever introduced. Very rich tea scent. In our opinion Sallie Lewis is identical with this variety. E.

GEORGE DICKSON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1912), F.6.—This variety has been in great demand for some years, but mainly because it produces a few magnificent blooms in the autumn just about planting time. As a garden rose it does not give sufficient results for the average grower. The blooms are full, fragrant, and of a deep velvety crimson, but in the spring are distorted in shape and they are too heavy for the stalk. The plant is particularly liable to mildew. It is a rampant grower, taking up a large space, and should be grown as a climber or in a bed with the very vigorous canes pegged down. From an exhibitor's point of view it may be grown in all climates. Rich sweet scent.

MRS. HAROLD BROCKLEBANK (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1907), F.4.—Creamy white, with buff centre. The outer petals sometimes tinted salmon rose. The blooms are large, double, of perfect shape and very strongly tea scented. It is not mildew proof, but a grand rose for any purpose. When shaded for exhibition purposes it is a rich yellow. Should be higher up in the list. E.

Cut Roses very early in the day.

MRS. GEORGE SHAWYER (H.T.) (Shawyer, 1911), F.3.—Large semi-double rosy pink flowers of long, pointed shape. It is recommended for either garden or exhibition as it is very free flowering. The foliage is liable to spot and mildew, while the flower blues with age, but the superb qualities of the flower will carry it over these faults. An extra vigorous climbing sport was offered for the first time in 1925, and as the quality of the blooms is always improved when sports of this kind occur it should be in a great demand by exhibitors generally. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.

- (40) ASPIRANT MARCEL ROUYER (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1919), F.3.—Vigorous erect growth, long buds, opening to moderately full, shapely flowers. Deep apricot tinted salmon. Will displace Sunburst and must reach a higher place if quality is recognised. Like all yellows the colour is liable to fade. Highly recommended. Tea. E.

OPHELIA (H.T.) (W. Paul & Son, 1912), F.3.—Salmon flesh shaded rose and yellow, a colour which is liable to fade, but even then is not objectionable and for delicious fragrance alone it is worth growing. A voting conducted by *Popular Gardening* in England placed Ophelia in first place, and this sentiment will find many supporters in Australia. The climbing sport is also highly recommended. Both are semi-double. Sweet. E.

ELEGANTE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1918), F.3.—A very fine, free-blooming sort with vigorous branching habit and mildew proof foliage. The buds are long and open to fairly full flowers of a pleasing shade of straw yellow. If only it had a few more petals it would be one of the very best sorts. Recommended. Tea. E.

RED LETTER DAY (H.T.) (A. Dickson & Sons, 1914), 4.—This variety is prominent because it is used for hedge purposes and is, therefore, ordered in considerable quantities. A semi-single variety with extra vigorous growth and mildew-proof foliage. At its best the colour is brilliant scarlet crimson, deepening in autumn to almost black. It is wonderfully free in flowering, but in our opinion it must give way to Hawlmark Crimson, which has all its qualities without any of its shortcomings. Red Letter Day frequently gets very hard in colour, is almost too vigorous in growth, lacks perfume, and the blooms have not the perfect shape of Hawlmark Crimson. It is a prolific bearer of seed pods, and these require continual clipping if the plant is to be brought back to full bloom. H.M.Mt. and S. Scentless.

MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Cochet, 1893), 4.—Deep flesh, outer petals suffused light rose. A large heavy bloom of splendid form at its best, with a tendency to hang its head. Mildew proof foliage. A splendid variety for tall hedge work, either by itself or mixed with its white sport. Should not be heavily pruned, as it induces malformation of buds. This variety is easily grown under all conditions. Scentless. E.

SUNBURST (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1912), F.2.—Beautiful long buds of deep yellow opening to semi-double flowers which often fade to white. It is generally free blooming and if only the colour were constant it would always rank high in the list. There are better varieties, however, in sight, and Aspirant M. Rouyer, Elegante and Souv. de H. A. Verschuren should receive attention from critical growers. A vigorous climbing sport produces even better blooms. In Adelaide the spring flowers are frequently spoiled, but it is recommended for M.Mt. and S. Tea.

Shot Silk is an outstanding novelty.

PILGRIM (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1920), F.3.—Silvery pink with outside of petals clear rose pink. Splendid shape and full, with delightful fragrance. Mildew proof. Very free blooming and an excellent garden variety. Fault, the blooms, when ageing, are inclined to blue, which tends to spoil their decorative value. Recommended. Sweet scent with a blend. E.

ROYAL RED (H.T.) (E.G. Hill, 1925), F.3.—Extra large blooms of very full petalage, and ranging from scarlet red to darker shadings. The plants are of good growth, but the flowers are so full that the blooms hold together so long that they sometimes blue, though this is not in the nature of an ordinary fault. They are particularly strongly scented with a rich sweet perfume. It must be well grown, and can be a very fine flower, but there are quite a number of medium flowers produced under ordinary conditions. B.R.S.

ALEXANDER HILL GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Lemon yellow, double blooms of perfect shape. Free blooming and fragrant. Recommended by the Victorian Rose Society as one of the best twelve exhibition roses. Reports from all climates proclaim it a success everywhere though liable to ball in wet weather. Tea.

K. of K. (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.3.—The blooms are single, of intense scarlet, and the large petals hold their shape better than Red Letter Day. The flowers while not so dark, have an extra advantage of being perfumed. It is not so rampant in growth and the stems have less thorns. It is a good garden and decorative variety. Light sweet. E.

- (50) SOUVENIR DE MARIA DE ZAYAS (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1905), 3.—Deep carmine, of perfect form, and a very fine double variety for garden or exhibition, as every bloom comes good. The foliage is almost black spot proof. An unusual and somewhat hard colour. No perfume. E.

SOUV. OF STELLA GRAY (T.) (A. Dickson, 1907), F.2.—Deep orange with splashes of yellow, apricot, salmon and crimson. The semi-double flowers are small to medium size, fragrant and freely produced, while the foliage is mildew proof. A good buttonhole rose. Strong tea scent. E.

IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1913), F.3.—Orange flushed crimson, but it must be picked quite young to get its colours, as it fades quickly. Very strongly tea scented. Single. H.M.Mts.S.

DUCHESS OF WELLINGTON (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1909), F.3.—Intense saffron yellow, stained crimson. Extra long buds opening to semi-double, fragrant flowers with huge petals. This is a lovely variety and quite vigorous in growth. Will be higher up when better known as every rose lover will want it. Liable to ball in wet weather. Richly tea scented. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

RHEA REID (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1908), F.3.—Another splendid garden rose. The colour is cerise crimson. The habit is good, foliage mildew proof, and the double blooms are of excellent shape, though opening rather too flat. In some climates liable to crooked stems behind the bloom. In B. and S. it is classed as a splendid exhibition rose. Sometimes described as Bourbon scented. E.

ETHEL SOMERSET (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Shrimp pink, edge of petals deep flesh coral pink, a lovely shade of colour, flowers very large, double, perfectly finished, with high pointed centre and very deep shell-shaped petals of great substance. The growth is vigorous, branching freely and of splendid habit. It blooms profusely, and the flowers, which are carried on rigid stems are possessed of delightful fragrance. The only fault is mildew. Recommended. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.

JOHN C. M. MENSING (H.T.) (Eveleens, 1924), F.3.—A distinct sport from "Ophelia," being a deep bright rose, habit and other characteristics as the parent. A most valuable novelty. Recommended. Sweet. E.

LADY ASHTOWN (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 3.—Rich silvery pink double blooms with high centre and splendid shape. Very free flowering, and a good bedding variety. In spite of its liability to mildew it is in great demand, and is quite an aristocrat. No perfume. E.

MRS. E. WILLIS (H.T.) (Weightman), F.2.—A New Zealand seedling from Madame Segond Weber. Beautiful long buds of delicate pink colour, semi-double. This is a lovely variety. It has been sent to England for trial and results are awaited with interest. Recommended. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S..

PENELOPE (T.) (Williams, 1907), 2.—This variety is only kept in its position by the constant demand from Queensland growers. In all other climates it is a most unsatisfactory variety and cannot be recommended. B. There was a novelty from England recently with the same name. Confusion is inevitable unless orders are distinctly marked Tea or Hybrid Musk as the case may be.

- (60) **COMMONWEALTH (H.T.)** (Montgomery, 1923), F.3.—Deep pink-solid colour, large, double, very lasting; moderate fragrance; bud large, long pointed, borne singly on medium strong stem. Growth vigorous, upright, few thorns; foliage leathery, rich green, disease resistant; continuous bloomer. Liable to blue, but nevertheless highly recommended. Sweet. E.

FRIEBURG II (H.T.) (Dr. Kruger, 1917), F.3.—Flower peach blossom with deeper shading on reverse of petals, large, of good form; buds long, produced singly. Growth vigorous, exceedingly floriferous. Colour varies somewhat, but the variety should be tried in all climates. Faint tea perfume. E.

MARGARET DICKSON HAMILL (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Deep golden yellow. In spring the colour fades somewhat, but it is a beauty in autumn. A very fine double globular bloom. Much too low on the list considering its quality. Tea. E.

MOLLY SHARMAN CRAWFORD (T.) (A. Dickson, 1908), F.3.—A very free flowering white variety, and first class for bedding. The blooms are always clean and last far longer than any other white. The plant is particularly mildew proof. Faint tea. E.

STAR OF QUEENSLAND (H.T.) (Williams, 1909), F.3.—Rich velvety crimson shaded maroon. The flowers are semi-double, cupped shaped with mixed petalage, but at their best are a lovely colour. Requires a hot, moist climate. A failure in A. or M., but splendid in B. and S. Sweet.

GUSTAV GRUNEWALD (H.T.) (Lambert, 1903), F.3.—Bright carmine pink blooms of splendid rounded outline. The flowers are built up with petals of good substance, and although full enough for a good garden rose are only sometimes suitable for exhibition. The plant is very liable to black spot and mildew. Recommended in the second eighteen garden roses by the Sydney Rose Society. Sweet. E.

RICHARD E. WEST (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1924), F.3.—A grand addition to the yellow shades in this section, being possessed of robust and vigorous growth and very free branching habit; most continuous and free blooming, every shoot carries a flower bud which develops into a perfectly formed flower, with high pointed centre, the blooms are large and semi-double, glowing cadmium yellow, paler on reflex. Delightfully fragrant. The colour fades in hot sun. Tea. E.

COUNTESS OF GOSFORD (H.T.) (McGredy, 1906), 4.—A very vigorous growing decorative variety, particularly free in blooming, but lacks fulness. The colour is a lovely salmon pink which, however, is inclined to fade, and the foliage is rather susceptible to mildew. It makes an excellent standard and had it only a few more petals it would reach a very high position. Light tea. A.B.Mt.P.S.

MRS. MACKELLAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1915), F.3.—Primrose yellow. Large semi-double flowers, with ideal high-pointed centre, produced on strong stems. A good variety for exhibition or garden. When covered, the colour gets much deeper. Tea. E.

BETTY (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), F.4.—Pale flesh colour, under side of petals salmon rose. Very long pointed bud opening to large, loose fragrant blooms. Good grower, and foliage almost mildew proof. It does not last well when cut. Light fruity perfume. H.M.Mt.S.

- (70) FRANK W. DUNLOP (H.T.) (Dunlop, 1919), F.3.—A vigorous growing variety producing perfectly shaped, fragrant double blooms of a rich deep pink. A very fine exhibition flower of splendid shape and lasting qualities, but liable to mildew badly at times. Highly recommended. Sweet. E.

MRS. A. R. WADDELL (Pernet Ducher, 1908), 3.—Long buds of a brilliant apricot with a reddish tint. A splendid grower and free bloomer but liable to mildew and would be better with more petalage. It is recommended as one of the very best garden varieties of its colour. Tea. H.M.S.

WARRIOR (H.T.) (W. Paul, 1906), 3.—Long blood red buds opening to loose semi-double, light red blooms. It is a vigorous grower, particularly fancied in the Sydney climate for its winter and very early spring blooming. Where these qualities are of value it is recommended in all climates, but is often disappointing for nearly all the rest of the year. No perfume.

JOSEPHINE THOMAS (H.T.) (Howard and Smith, 1924), 3.—Flower very double, high centre, and of medium size. Orange salmon shading to cream. Disease-resistant foliage, and vigorous bushy growth. Variable in colour, but a high-class variety suitable for exhibition or garden work. Tea. E.

GWEN NASH (Alister Clark, 1920), 4 or 5.—A large semi-double and most distinctive flower of cyclamen pink with a white eye. The outer petals reflex beautifully and either in the garden or for a floating bowl decoration, it is a most lovely bloom. The plants are most vigorous in growth and may be trained either as a large bush or a vigorous climber. If the laterals are encouraged there will be regular continuity of bloom. E.

MY MARYLAND (H.T.) (T. Cook, 1908, F.3.—Bright salmon pink. A very free blooming, fragrant, double rose. Should be better known. Tea. E.

HUGO ROLLER (T.) (W. Paul, 1907), 2.—Creamy yellow petals, edged and suffused with crimson. Medium size, good shaped double blooms and mildew proof foliage. Where Penelope is a failure this variety provides the nearest approach to it in colour. Like many other Teas, it is best pruned very lightly. Tea. E.

OLD GOLD (H.T.) (McGredy, 1913), F.2. or 3.—Semi-single blooms of perfect shape, opening to flowers of reddish orange, with coppery red and apricot shadings. A very free flowering kind, with mildew proof foliage. Recommended where singles are not disliked. Clove scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

PINK PEARL (H.T.) (Leenders, 1924), F.3.—Colour bright rose pink, shaded with rose Neyron red and with a salmon base. Handsome full flowers. Sweetly scented. Always in flower. Fine habit. Vigorous. E.

ROSELANDIA (H.T.) (Stevens, 1924), F.3.—A yellow sport from "Golden Ophelia" and a vast improvement on the original, being much larger in flower and deeper in colour, in addition to which it has a pointed centre. Very free flowering; delicious fruity perfume. Good. E.

(80) **PHOEBE** (H.T.) (B. R. Cant & Son, 1922), F.3.—Upright growth, buds long and pointed; semi-double flowers of perfect form, with nicely reflexed petals; colour creamy white, slightly deeper in centre, and occasionally almost pure white flowers. Sometimes up to exhibition standard. Recommended. Tea. E.

GOLDEN RULE (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1924), F.3.—An American rose of great promise, having all the good points of Sunburst, with none of its bad ones. Light tea. E.

IRISH ELEGANCE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1905), 4.—Bronzy orange buds opening to single blooms of various shades of apricot. Very vigorous and free flowering. A splendid variety for table decoration. Does well everywhere, even in sandy soil. The best single pink for all round qualities. In hot climates the buds must be picked before opening or the colour is lost. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SOUVENIR DE SERGENT CRETTE (H.T.) (Chambard, 1921), 3.—Rich yellow suffused carmine. The flowers are produced on strong stems, while the growth is vigorous. The long buds open into semi-double flowers and are of such quality that this variety must reach a high position. Tea. E.

ANGELUS (H.T.) (Lemon, 1922), F.3.—A seedling from Columbia and Ophelia. At times the colour shows light yellow at centre, but normal colour is generally white. It is a fine big double bloom on strong stems, and in addition to good lasting qualities is very fragrant. The plants are strong in growth, free flowering, and the foliage is mildew resistant. Liable to ball in damp weather. Sweet. B.R.S.

DEAN HOLE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1904), 3.—Large, refined double blooms with high centre; silvery carmine shaded salmon, freely produced. Unfortunately, this splendid variety is very subject to mildew, while in most climates the blooms ball in spring, but it should not be left out for this fault. Scentless. A.B.M.P.S.

FRANCES GAUNT (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1918), F.3.—Deep apricot semi-double blooms of good shape. The plant is a good grower and free in flowering, winning a Gold Medal at Bagatelle Test Garden, Paris, as the result of a twelve months' competition. Lack of petalage keeps this variety back. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

KONIGIN CAROLA (H.T.) (Turke, 1903), F.3.—Immense double blooms of good form, but the centre is frequently divided. The colour is satiny rose with the reverse of petals silvery white. It is recommended by the New South Wales Rose Society, and finds a place in their second best 18 garden roses and is placed sixth in the list of exhibition roses. It certainly should receive more attention. Tea. E.

MADAME JULES BOUCHE (H.T.) (Croibier, 1910), F.3.—The blooms are not very full, but its freedom of flowering make it one of the best garden roses. The colour is creamy white, softly tinted flesh pink. Somewhat subject to mildew, but should not be neglected on this score. Lasts well in water when cut. Requires copious watering in summer to produce best results. Faint tea. E.

LOUISE CRINER (H.T.) (Chambard, 1919), 2.—Flower white with cream centre. Large and double. Growth vigorous, with light green foliage. One of the best white show and garden varieties so far introduced. Unless well grown, sometimes exhibits weak stems, but is a full bloom with sixty petals. Liable to ball in damp weather. Faint tea. E.

- (90) YVES DRUHEN (H.T.) (Buatois, 1921), F.3.—Growth vigorous and branching; flower fairly full; colour, dark velvety red; highly perfumed. It is even darker than Chateau de Clos Vougeot, but it lacks its brilliancy, although it is much better in growth. It fails in shape of bloom, but is a very fine garden rose. Recommended. Sweet. E.

WHITE ENSIGN (H.T.) (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Pure white, slightly flushed cream at the base of the petals. The flowers are very full, of medium size, and when well grown are of good shape. As an exhibition rose it will probably be acceptable when well established, but from a garden point of view will meet with strong competition from other fine varieties. The growth is medium to good, with a bushy branching habit. Faint tea. E.

UNA WALLACE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1921), F.3.—Beautiful, soft, well toned, cherry rose without shading. In depth, formation and substance it is faultless, very free blooming, and double. Faint tea. Highly recommended. E.

JUNE BOYD (H.T.) (McGredy, 1924), 3.—The flower is salmon carmine with a yellow base, the outside of petals being heavily flushed amber yellow. As the flowers age, the colour softens to a bright peach blossom. The growth is strong and free, and the flowers are carried upright on good long stems. E.

GORGEOUS (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1915), 2.—Orange yellow with reddish coppery shadings, but colours vary. The plant is liable to mildew, and the double blooms are frequently divided. A good exhibition rose. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

ANNIE LAURIE (H.T.) (Stuppy Floral Co., 1923), F.3.—Flesh pink with deeper edges and showing a yellow base. In many respects it is like Madame Butterfly, and is either a sport or seedling from that variety. It carries more petals, and should therefore be an improvement, but extended test will be necessary to establish the superiority. At the same time it is a most promising variety, and has shown a very high standard of quality. Recommended. Bourbon scent. E.

PADRE (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), 3.—Strong, upright growth; long shoots producing flowers with fine long petals of coppery scarlet colouring, flushed with yellow at the base. An excellent bedding variety, semi-double, after the style of Henrietta, but darker. Liable to weak neck unless well grown, and will not last when picked. Pernetiana origin. It is reported doing fairly well in Brisbane, and is satisfactory in all other climates. Fruity scent.

LORRAINE LEE (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark, 1924), F.2 or 3.—This is one of the first dwarf, everblooming, second generation descendants from Rosa Gigantea. It possesses freedom of flower in a most marked degree, while the long buds, rich tea scent, and disease-resistant qualities are most desirable features. In cool weather the colour is very rich, but in the summer weather the colour in the Sydney district is inclined to get rather hard. Its remarkable freedom of flower, however, makes it a most valuable variety for spring, autumn and winter blooming. Where semi-double roses are not disliked, this will be a welcome variety. Tea. E.

MARCIA STANHOPE (H.T.) (G. Lilley, 1922), F.2.—A compact and rather dwarf growing variety of pronounced exhibition value. The colour is pure white, and the blooms bear a rich sweet fragrance, which is unusual for this shade. The foliage is liable to mildew and Black Spot, but the variety is recommended with every confidence to exhibitors.

EARL HAIG (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Deep, reddish crimson of immense size and substance, double, with centre rather flat. The growth is vigorous, erect and branching, possessed of splendid habit, with rich, dark green foliage. Very sweetly perfumed. Inclined to ball, but so far, does not look as if it will get beyond the exhibition class. Sweet. E.

The descriptions strive to be fair to both roses and planter.

JOHN C. M. MENSING.
A pink sport of Ophelia.

FONTANELLE.

The best yellow novelty, 1928.

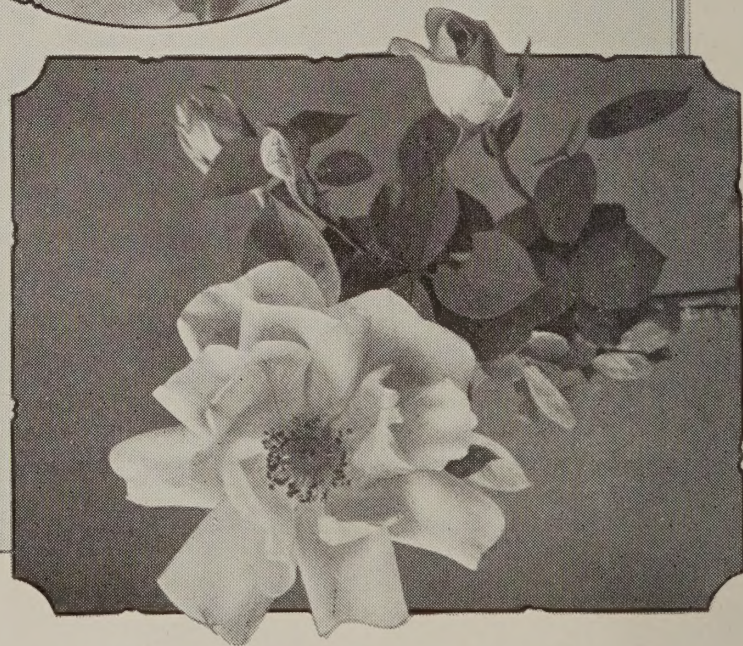


LORD CHARLEMONT.
A beautiful clear crimson.



HEART OF GOLD.

Three climbing roses of special merit.



KITTY KININMONTH.



CLIMBING LOS ANGELES.

(100) JOHN HENRY (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1925), 3.—A beautiful rosy scarlet in the bud stage, opening to a splendid rich pink. The shade is unique and unlike any other rose. A fine long bud, opening into an ideal shaped rose. Not too full. Well shaped, good quality petals; free flowering. Faint tea scent: very strong, free, upright growth. Dark green foliage on very strong stems; few thorns. E.

NEW COLUMBIA (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1924), F.3.—A distinct and excellent sport of Columbia which it is claimed does not exhibit in the same degree the tendency to deformed blooms sometimes found in the parent. The colour is somewhat lighter, and the variety is declared to be practically identical to Silver Columbia sent out by another grower. We think that this will prove a valuable addition, as it is in all other respects equal to Columbia. Sweet. E.

SUPERB (H.T.) (Evans, 1924), 3.—Silvery pink with deeper shading on the back of petals. A large full flower of good form with high centre. Scentless. E.

LADY ALICE STANLEY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), F.2. or 3.—Deep rose to silvery flesh pink. A fine, full, rather flat bloom and a good garden rose. Mildew proof. Recommended. Sweet. E.

SUNSTAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1922), F.2.—Deep orange and yellow, veined and splashed crimson and vermillion. The growth is moderate and the flowering is profuse throughout the season. An ideal semi-single rose for all decorative work; flowers medium size; petals round, smooth and of good substance. The colour fades badly. The growth appears to be stronger when budded on standards. Honey-like fragrance. H.M.Mt.S.

COLUMBIA SUPREME (H.T.) (Totty, 1923), F.3.—A deep sport from Columbia, possessing all the parents' qualities and somewhat improved shape. It will prove a welcome addition to the sweet scented, mildew proof, free flowering pink varieties, though it does not appear to flower as freely as the parent. E.

CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1908), F.2.—Rich velvety scarlet, passing to crimson and black. An interesting feature is that whereas most colours fade with age, this gets richer and darker till the petals fall. One of the darkest Hybrid Tea to date, but while free blooming and double, it is not a large grower. Does well on low standards, and should certainly be tried where it is not known. Exceptionally fragrant. Fault: the blooms open too flat, and centre petals are too narrow and crowded. Since the advent of the climbing sport, the dwarf is not in such demand. Sweet. E.

EDITH PART (H.T.) (McGredy, 1913), F.3.—Rich pink with a suffusion of salmon, free blooming, double and good habit. After the style of Madame Abel Chatenay, but darker, though not quite so free. Recommended. Faint tea. A.B.M.P.S.

ANTOINE RIVOIRE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1896), F.3.—Creamy flesh large blooms, rather flat, but freely produced. It is the best rose for the bud to full bloom class in exhibitions, and it numbers amongst its progeny more seedlings of quality than any other variety. Ophelia, Madame Butterfly, Columbia, Pilgrim, Golden Ophelia are just a few that trace their origin back to Antoine Rivoire. Mildew proof foliage. Tea. E.

Place cut blooms immediately in water.

EXQUISITE (H.T.) (Therkildsen, 1922), 3.—Very long pointed semi-double flower with reflexing petals. Salmon rose, shaded yellow at base. Good growth, free flowering and mildew proof. This must not be confused with the Exquisite sent out by Paul in 1899. Tea. E.

- (110) MRS. WARREN G. HARDING (H.T.) (A. N. Pierson, 1924), F.3.—A lovely shade of glowing rose pink. Every bud develops into a perfectly formed flower. Splendid habit. Very free flowering. Sweetly scented; handsome foliage. Everyone who likes the improved forms of "Columbia" will welcome this admirable sister of that variety. E.

BLOOMFIELD PROGRESS (H.T.) (Thomas, 1924), F.3.—Very fragrant, crimson flowers somewhat darker than General MacArthur, and holding its colour and form better in hot weather. The bud is larger and the flower fuller than that variety. The foliage is mildew proof, while the growth is good. It is not good enough for exhibition, but a fine garden and cutting variety. Sweet. E.

CITY OF LITTLE ROCK (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1924), F.3.—Medium size, semi-double fragrant flowers, produced on fairly long stems. The colour is hydrangea pink, somewhat after the style of Rose Marie, and is showing promise of being a good garden rose. Light tea. E.

W. R. SMITH (T.) (Smith, 1908), 4.—Creamy white, flushed rosy pink. Evidently a pale sport from Maman Cochet. A very robust grower and free bloomer. This variety does well in tropical climates. Scentless. B.S.

COLONEL OSWALD FITZGERALD (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), 2.—Blood red, shaded velvety crimson, double blooms of fine form, and fairly free flowering. The growth is moderate, but not in any way weak, while the foliage is mildew-proof. Very faint tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

IVY MAY (H.T.) (Beckwith, 1925), F.3.—Pretty rose pink, running to amber at the base of the petals, flushed with gold on the outside of the petals, and at the edges. The colour glows and sparkles and does not fade. A distinct colour of great beauty. Charming long buds opening to well-shaped flowers. Fairly double; very free flowering; good petals of fine texture. Very sweetly scented. Upright and strong growth breaking and flowering all the season. Dark green foliage on stout stems; very few thorns. Evidently a seedling or sport from Ophelia or Madame Butterfly. Recommended. E.

MISS WILMOTT (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—Soft sulphur, cream with a faint flush at the centre. Large, well-formed, semi-double dainty blooms. A good grower. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MRS. JOHN COOK (H.T.) (Cook, 1919), F.2.—Ivory white, occasionally suffused with light pink. The bud is firm and of nice formation, opening into a cup-shaped double flower. This variety has shown some very beautiful blooms and the growth has improved considerably over that shown last year. Foliage is mildew proof, while the blooms are very sweetly scented and last well when cut. Sweet. E.

LADY CRAIG (H.T.) (H. Dickson, Ltd., 1922), F.2.—Large full flowers, of fine form, and sweetly scented. Colour deep cadmium yellow, with honey-yellow centre, very free and perpetual. Tea. E.

GOLDMINE (H.T.) (J. H. Hill, 1925), F.3.—Golden yellow with orange bronze heart. The true Mrs. Aaron Ward colour. Pointed bud, longer than its parent. The open flower being of very handsome type, Good petals. Free flowering and lasting. Tea scented. Grand leathery foliage. Good habit. Perpetual flowering. E.

(120) **TEMPLAR (H.T.)** (Montgomery, 1924), F.3.—A beautiful clear shade of red that does not turn blue or purple as the flower ages; the flowers, which compare in size with "Madame Butterfly," are freely produced on good stems, and, though often lacking brilliancy, are very sweetly scented. E.

MRS. TOM SMITH (H.T.) (Smith and Sons, 1924), F.3.—A splendid Gold Medal Rose of thorough distinctiveness and genuine merit. Growth vigorous and erect. Dark bronzy mildew proof foliage. Buds freely produced, and open exceedingly well. Colour glowing cerise. Faint sweet. E.

SOVEREIGN (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1922), F.2.—Deep golden yellow, of medium size, produced on low spreading plants, which are specially suited for bedding or standards. Bronzy green foliage highly resistant to mildew. Fruit scent. E.

C. V. HAWORTH (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1917), F.2.—The semi-double blooms are of good size, and a very rich scarlet crimson, becoming deeper in the autumn. Mildew proof, but we consider Lady Maureen Stewart superior, as it has richer perfume, better colour, and is freer in bloom. Clove scent. E.

GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.) (Schwartz, 1899), F.2.—Bright canary yellow of fair size and good shape, though semi-double. The colour is rivalled only by that of Mabel Morse and Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The plant is a poor grower and the best results will be obtained by planting the climbing sport, which should be pruned into a large bush. Heavy tea scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

LUCIEN CHAURE (H.T.) (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 3.—Dainty flesh colour shaded rosy cream. The flowers are large, double, of good shape, and an ideal bedding variety. A seedling from Madame Abel Chatenay with better habit. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless a fine variety. In strong sunlight the colour will fade. Tea. A.B.M.P.S.

LILIAN MOORE (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1917), F.2.—Deep Indian yellow, after the style of Mrs. Aaron Ward. This variety won the thousand dollar prize at the Panama Exhibition. A dainty well shaped double rose. In strong sunlight the colour fades to white. Gradually being displaced by better growing sorts. Mildews badly. Tea. A.M.P.S.

MADAME MALLERIN (H.T.) (Chambard, 1923), F.2.—Growth vigorous, foliage dark green and largely immune from mildew, magnificent long buds carried on rigid peduncle; flowers extra large of a beautiful crimson scarlet, shaded vermilion; most continuous blooming and very sweetly scented. General impression is that the bloom is like Laurent Carle. E.

LORD FAIRFAX (H.T.) (Gray, 1925), F.3.—Well shaped buds of cherry-red, flushed with scarlet. Expanded flowers are of an exceptionally pretty shade of cherry-rose pink. Fairly full; free flowering; nice petals of good substance. Slight tea scent. Grand sturdy vigorous habit. Fine tough foliage; long stems; hardy; perpetual. Free from mildew. E.

If semi-double roses are disliked, avoid those so described.

PAPA GONTIER (T.) (Nabonnand, 1883), 2 or 3.—Rose crimson. The buds are long, clean and open into semi-double flowers. A good winter bloomer. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

- (130) EMPIRE QUEEN (H.T.) (W. Easlea and Sons, 1925), 3.—Clear cerise with an orange flush occasionally. Long buds expanding into a well shaped flower. Promises well as an exhibition bloom, and has garden qualities as well. Bourbon. E.

GOOILAND GLORY (H.T.) (Rossem, 1925), 2.—Raised from Mme E. Herriott x General McArthur. Colour a brilliant cherry-red, with coral-red shade. Flowers semi-double, large, borne 3-5 on strong, upright stems; resembles Padre, but with flowers of a deeper colouring. Fine for garden work. This variety is something like Gwyneth Jones, and an extended test would be required to say which is the better variety. Faint fruit scent. H.M.Mt.

JAMES WALLEY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1923), F.3.—Deep apricot suffused pink with a buttercup yellow base. At times it is difficult to decide whether the general impression is pink or yellow. The blooms are of medium size and are produced on stiff stems. This variety is promising very well and is recommended with every confidence for trial. Tea. E.

MADAME JULES GROLEZ (H.T.) (Guillot, 1896), F.3.—Bright satiny Chinese pink. Good shape. free blooming and double. Makes a good bedder, but will not match with other colours, and does not last when cut. This variety does well on standards. Tea. E.

HOLLAND BEAUTY (H.T.) (Verschuren, 1918), F.3.—Flower yellow and orange pink, of remarkably fine shape when in bud. handsome foliage. A fine exhibition and garden variety, after the style of Lilian Moore. Tea. E.

DUCHESS OF WESTMINSTER (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1911), F.3.—Clear rose madder. large, double, with high pointed centre. A good garden and exhibition rose. Sweet. E.

AMELIE DE BETHUNE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1923), 3.—A vigorous grower of bushy and erect growth, bronze green foliage; oval shaped bud, globular flower. coral red shaded with cochineal. Good colour but only semi-double. Faint tea. E.

I. ZINGARI (H.T.) (J. H. Pemberton, 1925), F.2.—A remarkable bit of colour. Orange and scarlet, resembling the well-known colours of the famous Cricket Club. Semi-double and sweetly scented. This variety would score full marks for novelty in the decorative section. Recommended. Fruit. E.

MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.2.—Indian yellow with white margin. Compact grower with full bloom of medium size on stout stems. A pretty variety which is constantly in bloom. A climbing sport is a welcome addition to a class weak in this colour. Tea. E.

JOAN HOWARTH (H.T.) (Bees, Ltd., 1924), F.3.—Delicate tones of shell and rose pink blend with glowing carmine; and in the shadows there is rose madder to give depth. It is a first-rate grower, with a good, vigorous habit, and clean, glossy foliage. The perfume is very pronounced and penetrating; a fine rose for garden, decoration and exhibition. Colour variable, but promising. Faint fruit. E.

- (140) **LESLIE EVANS** (H.T.) (F. Evans, 1925), 3.—Rich, dark, velvety crimson, semi-double. Long pointed bud. The open flower is exceedingly beautiful, and makes this one of the finest bedding roses. Good, vigorous grower; strong stems; hardy. A nice buttonhole rose. A seedling from J. B. Clark x Red Letter Day. Sweet. E.

SOUVENIR DE THERESE LEVET (T.) (Levet, 1882), 2 or 3.—Dark crimson blooms of medium size, very freely produced. The habit of the plant is true tea type, branching close to the ground and forming a rather low spreading bush. E.

MRS. R. B. MOLONY (H.T.) (McGredy, 1925), 2.—Described by the raiser as a crimson carmine red, but in this climate it appears more at home amongst the carmine pink shades. The flowers are of splendid form, and are good enough for exhibition, while they are freely produced and scented. A very poor grower to date. E.

COMTESSE DE CAYLA (China) (Guillot, 1903), F.3.—Indian red tinted orange and carmine, semi-double flowers which do not last when picked. Very free flowering, with mildew proof foliage. A good hedge rose. Recommended. Tea. E.

QUEENIE ROBINSON (H.T.) (Easlea, 1924), F.2 or 3.—Orange cerise to rosy pink; a most attractive decorative rose of wonderful colouring; the flowers are produced in large clusters, semi-double and perpetual: beautiful foliage; vigorous growth. A beautiful decorative. Recommended. Fruit scent. E.

MABEL TURNER (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), 3.—Vigorous branching growth, flowers very large, full, and well formed, with high pointed centre: colour warm deep salmon pink, with reflexed petals. Liable to fade, and is not free from mildew. Good shape and promising well. Faint tea. E.

JOSEPHINE VESTAL (H.T.) (E. G. Hill, 1923), 3.—Medium to large flowers, with high centre. The blooms are double, very lasting and freely produced. The colour is a soft pink, enhanced by rich Bourbon fragrance. E.

MAUD CUMING (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1923), 2.—The blooms are large, fairly full and nice globular form, with high centre. The colours are delicate peach shaded with coral pink, suffused and veined orange, the base of petals deep orange. Fruit scent. E.

LADY ROBERTS (T.) (F. Cant, 1902), 2 or 3.—Apricot flushed with coppery red at its best, but inclined to vary. Vigorous bushy growth with mildew proof foliage, but stems are weak. It makes a very shavely standard. Sometimes the colour reverts to Anna Olivier, from which it sported. In A. fades and burns in spring, and is classed as fair in H.M.Mt.S. Tea.

MARIE VAN HOUTTE (T.) (Ducher, 1871), 4.—Pale lemon yellow-edged with rose. Large semi-double blooms, very freely produced, but which hang their heads. An old favourite, but declining. Faint tea. E.

- (150) **GLADYS HOLLAND** (H.T.) (McGredy, 1916), F.2.—Buff, shaded orange yellow. A fine shaped exhibition flower, full and fairly free flowering. Too low down considering its quality. Tea. E.

Disease resistance. An important quality in a rose.

SOUVENIR DE MADAME H. THURET (H.T.) (Texier, 1922), 4.—Tender salmon pink colour, centre shrimp red, chromy aiglets. Buds ovoid, perfectly formed. Good foliage and semi-climbing habit. Scentless. E.

LADY PLYMOUTH (T.) (A. Dickson, 1914), F.4.—Deep golden straw colour faintly flushed pink. Large, very full flowers, but not good shape as a rule. Real dreadnought foliage, untouched by disease. Recommended for exhibitors only. Strong tea.

MRS. CHARLES LAMPLOUGH (H.T.) (McGredy, 1920), F.3.—A creamy, white exhibition bloom of large size, sweetly scented, vigorous growth and free flowering, though liable to ball badly in damp weather. Recommended to exhibitors only. For garden work Mrs. H. R. Darlington is better. Light tea.

LADY S. EARDLEY WILMOTT (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1925), 2.—Deep coppery reddish salmon, shaded deep fawn and apricot. Long pointed flowers. Sweetly scented. Something after the style of I. Zingari, but lighter. Tea. E.

FANCY FREE (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), F.2.—A perfect garden and semi-single decorative rose, which can best be described as a dwarf bedding Gwen Nash, with the same silvery pink petals and white basal zone, but remarkably floriferous and healthy. Lightly fragrant. Very faint tea. B.H.M.Mt.P.S.R.

PAUL NEYRON (H.P.) (Levet, 1869), F.3. or 4.—Deep rose. Blooms are of immense size but flat. Sometimes called the "Old Cabbage Rose" in error. Spring blooming only. Sweet E.

MEVROUW C. VAN MARWYK KOOY (H.T.) (Leenders & Co., 1920), F.3.—Flowers large, fairly full, perfect in form and fragrant; the colour is white, centre Indian yellow, sometimes coppery orange, growth vigorous and very floriferous. A highly coloured Madame Jules Bouche. Tea. Recommended. E.

MARJORIE BULKELEY (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1921), F.2. or 3.—Strong vigorous, free branching growth; buff ochre, heavily flushed rosy pink, developing to silvery pink as the flower ages; large and full, of exquisite form, sweetly scented. Recommended. E.

CORNELIA (H.T.) (Robert Scott & Sons, 1919), F.2.—Flowers are medium to large size, and very double. The bud is a beautiful salmon pink. In the half-expanded and full flowers the outer petals are light flesh with centre a bright Malmaison pink, base of petals bright orange. A strong, vigorous grower with a good stem and foliage. After the style of Mrs. Aaron Ward. Sweet. Recommended. E.
There is a new rose out recently under the same name. To prevent confusion, mark this one H.T.

(160) LADY FLORENCE STRONGE (H.T.) (S. McGredy & Son, 1925), 3.—The colour is reddish-prawn, shading to violet old rose with yellow at the base of petals. The inner surface of the petals heavily veined and slightly flushed scarlet. Faint tea scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MADAME HENRI LUSTRE (H.T.) (E. Buatois, 1924), 2.—Vigorous growth and erect branching habit very floriferous, beautiful long bud, flower very large, full, opening well; colour dark scarlet to red. Sweet. E.

Australia should produce her own novelties.

LUCIE FERNAND DAVID (H.T.) (Chambard, 1924), 3.—A wonderful white rose of exhibition size and quality. Full, cupped form, pure white with cream centre, powerful rigid stems, handsome tough foliage, good habit, vigorous. Slight fruit scent. E.

LA TOSCA (H.T.) (Schwartz, 1900), 4.—Soft pink, shaded rosy white. A large, semi-double, very free flowering garden rose. Tea. H.M.S.

WILHELM KORDES (H.T.) (W. Kordes & Sohne, 1922), F.3.—Capucine red on a golden yellow ground, gradually toning to golden yellow, striped with red when expanding, fairly full, of good form, carried on stiff stems. Fruit scent. E.

ASUN GALINDEZ DE CHAPA (H.T.) (Ketten, 1923), 3.—The inner face of petal is salmon and shrimp pink, while the outer and reverse of petal is salmon carmine with Indian yellow at the base, bloom large and high centred. The growth is vigorous, erect and free branching. A novel colour. Promising. Tea. E.

CLARICE GOODACRE (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), 3.—Long pointed buds, carried erect, opening to semi-double ivory white blooms with a yellow tinge. A fine exhibition and a fair garden variety. Lasts well in water when cut. Tea. E.

DAINTY (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1921), F.3.—Free branching growth, buds very long and pointed, opening to large double flowers of exquisite build; rose apricot, very heavily flamed and tinted cherry pink, sweetly scented. At times fully up to its name. Mildews. Very sweet. A.B.M.P.S.

MRS. JAMES SHEARER (H.T.) (Ferguson, 1923), F.2.—Flowers large and exquisitely formed, with high centre and cupped form. The colour in the bud is light canary yellow, with cadmium yellow at the base of petals; growth upright and branching, very free flowering and lightly tea scented. E.

LADY DIXON HARTLAND (H.T.) (Cant & Sons, 1923), F.3.—Strong upright growth, colour deepest salmon in centre, shading to pale pink on the outer petals; flowers long and pointed, opening well, and fruit scented. Only moderately full. E.

(170) CAPTAIN F. S. HARVEY CANT (H.T.) (Cant, 1923), F.2.—Rich salmon pink, faintly veined with scarlet and suffused with yellow, flowers large, fairly full, of magnificent build with high pointed centre. Faint fruit scent. E.

VICTOR WADDILOVE (H.T.) (McGredy, 1925), 3.—Bright carmine pink with yellow base. After the style of the old favourite Gustav Grunewald. The flowers are large, fairly full, and of fine form. It promises well as an exhibition and garden rose, and is fragrant with a strong tea perfume. E.

CONSTANCE CASSON (H.T.) (B. R. Cant, 1920), F.2.—Coppery pink, flushed and veined with apricot yellow, large, double and globular. A very rich coloured variety, very free in blooming. This will make a splendid dwarf bedding rose. Growth is low, but not weak. Although of Pernetiana origin, it does not show any signs of dying back, so is included in the H.T.'s. Fruit. E.

If a variety has real merit, it must climb to the top.

MAMA LAMESCH (H.T.) (P. Lambert, 1922), 3.—Deep shrimp pink, very large, of beautiful pointed form, generally borne singly on erect stems. E.

LUNA (H.T.) (Poulsen, 1925), 3.—The bud colour is yellow, opening to pale yellow flowers. The blooms are large, good form, produced on strong, erect stems. Promising very well as an exhibition variety, but would be improved with a few more petals. Splendid long buds. Tea. E.

FRAU FELIX TONNER (H.T.) (Leenders and Co., 1924), 3.—Bright rose with coppery orange base, buds large, semi-double, growth is vigorous, compact and continuously blooming. Tea. E.

CLOVELLY (H.T.) (Hicks, 1924), 3.—Buds carried on a very long upright, stiff neck, opening to semi-double flowers of perfect form, petals reflexed. Rich carmine rose, salmon shaded. Long clean stem, and an ideal habit for a garden rose. Recommended. Faint tea. E.

GEORG ARENDS (H.T.) (Hinner, 1910), F.1.—Sent out as a pink Druschki. This is a lovely variety, with exquisite perfume. Large double blooms of good shape and fairly free. Liable to mildew and black spot, but should not be discarded on this account. The Christian name is Georg, George or Georges in German, English and French respectively. Very sweet. A.M.P.S.

SOUVENIR DE GUSTAVE PRAT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1910), F.3.—Light sulphur yellow shading to white. A large, fairly full shapely bloom. It is quite free flowering, and is a good garden and exhibition sort. Tea. E.

GOLDEN SPRAY (H.T.) (Hugh Dickson, 1917), F.2. or 3.—A spreading decorative variety with loose, open flowers of lemon yellow. Where singleness is no bar, this is a free and good variety; would make a good bed or slump. Apple scented. H.M.Mt.S.

(180) **CITRONELLE (H.T.)** (E. G. Hill Co., 1925), 3.—Yellow tinted rose on edges, with broad and long petals. The growth is branching, with nice bronze foliage. Recommended. This variety has given some very nice blooms. Tea. E.

ELDORADO (H.T.) (Howard and Smith, 1923), 3.—A vigorous growing, sweet scented variety, with golden Marechal Neil yellow flowers. The shape is not of very high standard, but the other qualities will offset this fault to a great degree. Faint tea. E.

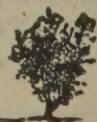
ELLEN TERRY (H.T.) (Chaplin Bros., 1925), 3.—Soft sulphury cream. The outer petals shaded soft peach. Flowers are borne on long stiff stems. Tea. E.

MADAME JULES WALTHERY (H.T.) (Allen, 1924), 3.—Flower well shaped; yellow passing to white. Growth and habit good, and mildew resistant foliage. Tea. E.

Do not order STANDARD



when you mean BUSH.



MARY PICKFORD (H.T.) (Howard and Smith, 1923), 3.—This variety was picked out as the best of a large batch of seedlings in order that it might be given the name of the celebrated movie star. It is a seedling from Souv. de C. Pernet, and has much in common with that variety, except that the outside petals carry more colour. The blooms are rich yellow, with reddish shading in the bud stage. Apple scented. E.

MAVIS (H.T.) (Howard and Smith, 1926), 3.—A very fine seedling from Madame Melanie Soupert, but carrying more petals. It is a fine garden rose, and a first-class exhibition variety as well. The colour is light yellow. Tea. E.

MRS. W. E. LENON (H.T.) (E. G. Hill Co., 1924), 3.—Large long pointed buds opening to semi-double flowers, which are carmine crimson and very fragrant. A good grower and continuous bloomer. Sweet. E.

RISING SUN (H.T.) (E. J. Hicks, 1924), 3.—Rich copper, shaded old gold at the base. A vigorous grower, producing semi-double blooms of high decorative value. E.

SIMON de CHEVIGNE (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1924), 3.—Well shaped flowers, very freely produced. Long buds opening to flesh pink flowers with a yellow shading. Vigorous growth and good habit. E.

MADAME CAROLINE TESTOUT (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1890), F.4.—Bright satin rose, fairly full and globular, which indicates a tendency to ball. This variety is the leading rose in Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., where it is estimated some three million plants are used for hedges in the streets. Does best here as a climber. Very faint tea. E.

(190) MADAME LEON PAIN (H.T.) (Guillot, 1905), F.3.—Silvery salmon, with yellow base. A beautiful semi-double variety and a splendid bedder. Liable to mildew, but nevertheless recommended. Tea. E.

MADAME MARCEL DELANNEY (H.T.) (Leenders, 1915), F.4.—Pale pink, shading to deeper tones. Splendid shape, semi-double, and carried very erect. Quite distinct in colour, and well worth growing. Has many of the qualities of Jonkheer J. L. Mock. Does well in tropical climates like India and Siam. Faint sweet scent. B.R.S.

MRS. E. T. STOTESBURY (H.T.) (Towill, 1918), F.3.—A long, pointed double flower after the style of Mrs. G. Sawyer, but not quite so dark. A splendid grower with fairly good foliage and fair perfume. Suitable for garden or exhibition. Highly recommended. Tea. E.

KILLARNEY QUEEN (H.T.) (Budlong, 1912), F.3.—A dark pink sport of Killarney, otherwise identical with the parent. A splendid variety for exhibiting in decorative sections. Sweet. E.

EARL BEATTY (H.T.) (Chaplin, 1923), F.3.—Deep crimson, sweetly scented; may be styled an improved General MacArthur. An ideal bedding rose. E.

MRS. EDWARD POWEL (H.T.) (Bernaix, 1910), F.3.—Scarlet crimson blooms of large size, full petalage and good shape. It is much like General MacArthur, but is a better colour and considered superior by many growers. Sweet. E.

Dame Edith Helen will be a first favourite.

MRS. WAKEFIELD CHRISTIE MILLER (H.T.) (McGredy, 1909), 3.—Soft blush shaded salmon, outside of petals vermillion rose. Very large, loosely built blooms. A fine bedding sort. Scentless. E.

OPHELIA SUPREME (H.T.) (Totty, 1921), F.3.—A valuable sport from Ophelia, and after several years' test appears to be, not only darker in colour, but larger and more vigorous in growth. The colour is deep flesh pink with yellow base, while the rich sweet fragrance helps to finish a very attractive bloom. E.

MRS. CHARLES RUSSELL (H.T.) (Montgomery, 1913), F.2 or 3.—Rosy carmine, very double, of perfect shape and splendid lasting qualities. Flowers of this variety have been shipped from New York to London and landed in excellent condition. Plants are somewhat uncertain in growth. Unclassified perfume. E.

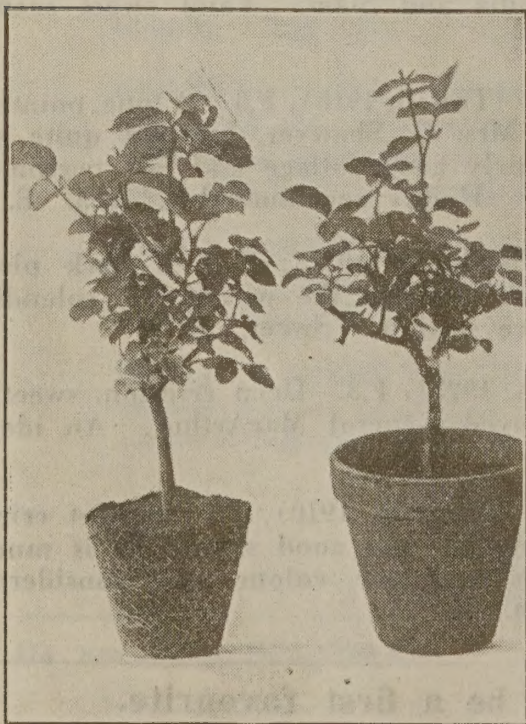
IMPERIAL POTENTATE (H.T.) (Clark Bros.), F.3.—Splendidly shaped buds, opening to well formed, large, double flowers of glistening rose pink, with silvery suffusion at the base of petals. Sweet. E.

(200) **CHRISTINE PRIOR (H.T.)** (McGredy, 1924), 3.—Deep bright rosy red, overlaid and flushed yellow and peach, gradually shading to deep yellow at base. The flowers are very long and pointed and moderately full, and carried upright on stout stems. General impression of open bloom is a Sunny South pink. E.

We can also supply a number of other varieties such as:—Crusader, Diana, General Gallieni, Gruss an Teplitz, Herman Neuhoff, Mary C. of Ilchester, Mrs. Wm. Sergeant, Mrs. W. T. Sumner, Perle des Jardins, Rainbow, Rene Wilmart Urban, Saltaire, The Bride, Vanity.

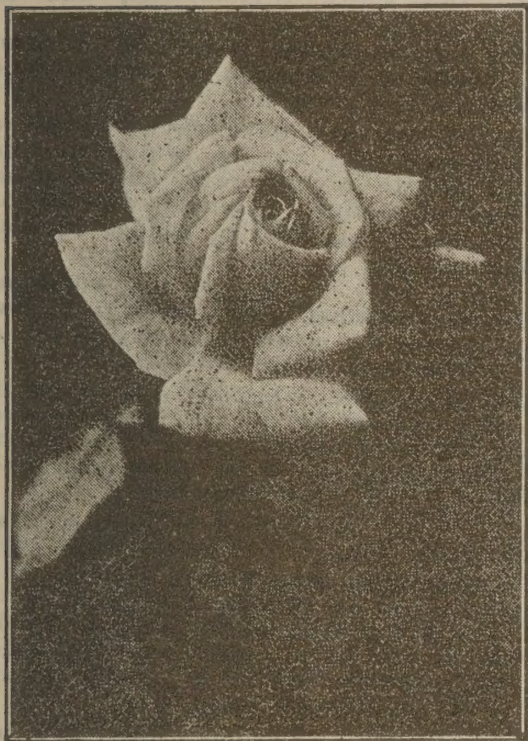
The following varieties are also available, but as they are of interest to exhibitors only, in the main, they are not listed with the varieties of general all round quality:—Arthur Cook, Bessie Chaplin, British Queen, Capt. Kilbee Stuart, Dr. A. I. Peityt, Duchess of Sutherland, Edgar M. Burnett, Francis Scott Key, G. H. Mackareth, Gloire de C. Guinnoisseau, Holt Hewitt, Hortulanus Fiet, J. G. Glassford, John Davison, John Russell, Joseph Hill, Madame C. Soupert, Mildred Grant, Molly Bligh, Mrs. David McKee, Mrs. Foley Hobbs, Mrs. T. Roosevelt, Natalie Bottner, Prince C. de Rohan, S. S. Pennock, Therese Z. Lambert, Victory, Yvonne Vacherot.

Roses in Pots



In late spring we generally have a limited selection of the very best dwarf and climbing roses well established in pots. They are invaluable for the late planter, for extreme cold climate districts, and for replacing failures or unsuitable varieties. They are planted while in full growth, and receive no check as when leaves have to be clipped and branches cut back. Owing to extra weight, it is not advisable to forward by post, but are eminently suited for despatch by passenger and goods trains. When ample notice is given (say, by July at latest) clients may have their rose orders potted up for delivery in October, November or December, and the lengthening of the planting season is greatly appreciated by many unable to plant at the regular time. Prices, 1/9 each; 18/- per doz., freight extra.

Pernetiana Roses



Souvenir de Claudius Pernet.

This new race takes its name from the renowned Hybridist of Lyons, Mons. Pernet Ducher. He commenced by crossing the Persian yellow with a Hybrid Perpetual (Antoine Ducher), and produced Soliel d'Or. From this variety and its close relative, Austrian Copper, we have had some of the loveliest coloured roses possible to conceive, but, so far, almost all of them have the weak foliage of both ancestors, with a particular liability to black spot. This disease causes premature defoliation, and in moist climates the shoots die back to the bud for lack of proper ripening. As Adelaide possesses the driest atmosphere of all the capital cities, these roses reach their fullest perfection in that place, and, wherever Adelaide conditions are found, similar success may be expected. The divisions marked "P" are also quite satisfactory, while "M," having a rather moister atmosphere, is somewhat limited as to the number of varieties suitable. In "B" and "S" they are not satisfactory generally. Care should be taken when planting that they are not placed in moist positions, and that an extra supply of potash and phosphatic manures is allowed them. As a class, they do better on the Adelaide briar stock than when

dwarf worked on noisette. Only very light pruning should be practised, as it has been found in all climates that they resent heavy cutting. In addition to the decided break in colour, this class has introduced quite a new type of perfume. Until further classification is possible, it is all being grouped under the heading of fruit scent. 1/9 each, 18/- per doz. (except where otherwise priced). Postage extra.

MRS. BECKWITH (J. Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.2.—Moderate grower, of erect branching habit, long bud, medium sized, fairly full flower; colour buttercup yellow, lighter on edges of petals, without any other shading. Recommended. E.

LOS ANGELES (Howard & Smith, 1916), F.3.—Luminous flame pink, toned with coral and shading to gold. Large, fairly full blooms, of good shape. The dividing line between Pernetianas and Hybrid Teas is becoming difficult to determine. Fruit Scent. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded with yellow and bright rosy scarlet passing to prawn red, but coral red shaded with yellow on the base. Flower of medium size, semi-double, green bronzed foliage. Growth vigorous, of spreading, branching habit, with many long thorns. This rose won "The Daily Mail" prize of £1000. Does moderately well in S. on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.

SOUVENIR DE GEORGES PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1921), F.2 or 3.—Beautiful Orient red colour, the end of petals cochineal carmine, shaded with yellow, very large, full and globular, oval bud carried on erect stem. A vigorous grower of branching habit, with few long thorns and bronze-green foliage. Very good. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SOUVENIR DE CLAUDIUS PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1922), F.2.—A glorified Constance without its red markings. The flowers are very large, full, and of a rich sunflower yellow, and are borne on strong stems. It is quite distinct from other Pernetianas, as the wood is very hard and quite unlike the pithy, die-back shoots of so many of this type. This rose has improved wonderfully, and is of a richness of colour that would command attention anywhere. Lasts well when cut. A hot weather rose, and liable to ball in wet weather. Fruit scent. A.M.P.S.

A new era in colours. The Pernetiana class.

GOLDEN EMBLEM (McGredy, 1917), F.2.—Colour cadmium, yellow, buds reddish gold. A great improvement on Rayon d'Or, the colour being richer and deeper, with larger and more perfect blooms, and, at its best, it surpasses Marechal Niel in shape and formation, and, with its wonderful colour, will be a telling decorative flower. The habit of growth is ideal, and stems are strong. Does best on standards. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P., and on standards only in S.

MABEL MORSE (McGredy, 1922), F.2.—Pure golden yellow of a most striking shade. The buds are of good shape, and open to semi-double flowers. Best on standards. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

LORD LAMBOURNE (McGredy, 1925), 2.—Buttercup yellow heavily margined with carmine, and opening into loose semi-double flowers, which in cool weather are extremely beautiful. The growth is moderate, and the individual petals lack breadth and regularity of outline. In many respects the blooms are like a huge Sunstar, but do not reach the rich shades of that variety at its best. Faint fruit. H.M.Mt.S.

ANGELE PERNET (Pernet Ducher, 1924), 2 or 3.—Hardy and vigorous, nice shiny bronze green foliage, colour very distinct. Vivid orange yellow shaded fiery red, deep reddish apricot, outside of petals golden yellow. A lovely colour. Blooms are semi-double. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

- (10) **W. F. DREER** (Howard & Smith, 1920), F.3.—Golden yellow, shaded peach and old rose. A really lovely semi-double variety of splendid growth, and very free flowering. Strongly perfumed and recommended as a show bloom or garden variety of the first grade. This is of the same parentage, and could be justly called a yellow Los Angeles. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

DUCHESS OF YORK (Sandy Dickson, 1925), 2.—Strong, vigorous, free branching growth, with handsome light green foliage. Flowers large, very full and of fine form. Colour in the young stage deep golden yellow, with tangerine centre deepening as the flower ages to orange tangerine, with colour spreading from the centre of the flower and suffusing the whole flower to the outermost petals. Liable to die back unless on rich soils, which tend to build up hard woody fibre in the branches. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

ARIEL (Bees' Ltd., 1921), 3.—After the style of Independence Day, but the semi-double blooms are larger, better shape and sweetly scented. Sunflower gold stained with flame colour, which fades rather quickly. Mildew-proof. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

MRS. COURTNEY PAGE (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Orange cerise, with carmine shading towards the base, perfect shape and faintly scented. Moderate growth and hardly semi-double. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

TOISON D'OR (Pernet Ducher, 1921), 2.—Apricot yellow shaded to orange. Low branching habit. Fruit scented. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

FEU JOSEPH LOOYMANS (P. J. Looymans & Zonen, 1922), 2.—Flower yellow, with vivid apricot, giving a brilliant effect in the centre; large, fairly full; buds well formed, long and pointed, resembling "Sunburst." Growth strong, straight and bushy. Good on standards. Fruit. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

ISOBEL (McGredy, 1916), F.3.—A superb single variety, with wonderful colouring, described as carmine flushed with orange scarlet. In A.H.M. grows quite vigorously, but in B. and S. shows a tendency to die back in winter, due to its Pernetiana origin. Closes at night when cut, and is, therefore, a failure for decorative purposes. * Tea.

LYON (Pernet Ducher, 1907), F.3.—Shrimp pink at end of petals, centre coral red or salmon, shaded chrome yellow. Flowers large, full and perfectly formed. Petals of great substance. Very liable to die back in winter. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

THE QUEEN ALEXANDRA (McGredy, 1918), 3.—Vermilion and orange, in a combination rightly described as "Jazz." Does not seem to like standard stocks. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

REVEREND WILLIAMSON (Pernet Ducher, 1921), 2 or 3.—Coral red shaded carmine lake; large, full and globular; long deep coral red bud. A vigorous grower of spreading branching habit and reddish bronze-green foliage. A very beautiful colour, deeper than the other varieties in existence. This is the absolute limit for duplication of names. There are distinct roses for all the following: Rev. D. R. Williamson, D. R. Williamson, and Rev. Williamson. Clove scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

- (20) **EMMA WRIGHT** (McGredy, 1918), F.2.—A pure orange semi-double bloom which is quite distinct from any other variety. Good foliage. Tea. H.M.S.

ELVIRA ARAMAYO (P. J. Looymans & Zonen, 1922), 2.—Semi-double flowers of an Indian red colour. Moderate growth and fairly free flowering. Blooms are not large or specially good shape. Does better on standards. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

SOUVENIR DE R. B. FERGUSON (Ferguson, 1922), F.2.—A most distinct and attractive novelty. Rich coppery apricot, which varies considerably at different seasons. Blooms are large, and well formed, and keep their shape well. Fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

VILLE DE PARIS (Pernetiana) (Pernet Ducher, 1925), 2.—Sunflower yellow slightly tinted orange, and somewhat after the style of Souvenir de Claudius Pernet. The plants are moderate growers so far, and will need careful testing to determine whether the variety is justified as a separate sort from Souvenir de Claudius Pernet and Mrs. Beckwith. Faint tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

GWYNETH JONES (Pernetiana) (McGredy, 1925), 2.—Strawberry red with a hint of coppery red, fading through lesser shades to purplish rose. The blooms are of medium size, semi-double and produced on low branching plants of moderate growth. The foliage is shiny dark green, and in most instances disease resistant. A beautiful decorative variety. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

PRESIDENT CHERIOUX (J. Pernet Ducher, 1922), 2 or 3.—A vigorous grower, of erect branching habit, bronzy green foliage, long bud, very large, full globular flower on fairly stiff stalk, coral red bud shaded with yellow at the base. An improved Lyon in shape and stem. Not quite so dark. It is liable to die back, but on standards in a dry climate will be better. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

FLORENCE L. IZZARD (McGredy, 1923), F.2.—Deep pure buttercup yellow, blooms semi-double, long and pointed, of fine substance. Faint fruit scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

WILLOWMERE (Pernet Ducher, 1913), 3.—A large, full bloom in which shrimp pink is the ordinary colour, though liable to vary somewhat. Very subject to mildew. A.M.P.S.

MRS. C. V. HAWORTH (A. Dickson, 1919), F.2.—Apricot shading to buff. Large-petalled semi-double blooms. Tea. H.M.Mt.

EVELYN MURLAND (A. Dickson, 1923), F.2.—The outside petals are shot pink and coral red, suffused and lined orange; the inside of petals intense salmon pink and cochineal veined yellow with deep yellow base. The blooms are strongly tea perfumed, of large size, semi-double, and well formed petals. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

(30) SEVERINE (Pernet Ducher, 1918), 3.—Rich coral red fading to prawn red. Most beautiful semi-double blooms. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.

MADAME A. DREUX (Soupert & Notting, 1921), 2.—Deep golden yellow. large, fairly full and of good form. Tea. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

7th June, 1927.—I have recommended you to quite a lot of my friends, and my roses speak for themselves; so hope you have received orders from here.—J. C., Bundaberg, Qld.

28th November, 1927.—Of the hundred odd plants you sent me, I have a good report to make. The only exception is Mrs. Barraclough, and the behaviour of that good woman was inexcusable. There were two plants, and they both died, and I should say "good riddance." Dame Edith Helen is promising. I had 24 plants of Rose Marie, and these are all doing splendidly. One of them supplied the best rose in the show at Lilydale.—B. Y., Montrose, Vic.

Prune Pernetianas lightly.

Climbing Roses

LARGE FLOWERING SECTION.

The varieties in this class are much more limited than the dwarf section, and, generally speaking, do not flower quite so freely, while some few sorts are spring blooming only. They differ in style of growth, some being rampant climbers quite capable of covering a wall up to 20 feet high; others, usually called "Pillar Roses," of more moderate growth, suitable for furnishing the supports of a pergola or archway. Except in a few instances, they do not flower the first year of planting, as all blooms are produced on the wood made the previous year.

For covering fences, arches, pergolas, walls, old trees and stumps, this large-flowered section is unsurpassed. The other sections listed are also useful for the same class of work, but will be described separately to prevent confusion. It is particularly important when ordering a climbing sport of a dwarf variety to distinctly write "Climbing" against the name, as there is no other way to distinguish it from its parent. Customers frequently experience disappointment in this respect by carelessness in ordering "Maman Cochet" and expecting a climber.

Prices: 1/9 each; 18/- dozen; 50 or more at the rate of £7 per 100. Postage or freight extra. Postage on 1 plant, N.S.W., 9d.; 6 plants, about 1/6. Interstate: 1 plant, 1/2; 6 plants, about 2/8. Any surplus money will either be returned in stamps or extra plants supplied.

The figures after the raiser's name refer to the habit of growth. (See page 37.)

BLACK BOY (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1919), F.6.—Deep velvety crimson, shaded blackish maroon, and overlaying fiery scarlet. The blooms are large, semi-double, and are produced on long, stiff stems. In addition to extra-ordinary vigour, it is sweetly scented, and has mildew-proof foliage. Reports from all sources proclaim Black Boy as one of the finest varieties ever sent out from any country. The only weak point is that the flowers do not hold their shape well when picked. As this variety revels in the heat, it should not be planted in a cold, sunless position. E.

MISS MARION MANIFOLD (H.T.) (Adamson, 1913), 6.—A Victorian-raised variety that more than holds its own with the imported kinds from the older established rose-growing centres. It is a particularly vigorous climber, and right into winter it carries splendid big blooms of fairly full petalage and refined form. The colour is crimson scarlet and of a quality that does not easily fade or blue, while it is lightly Bourbon scented. The foliage is the weakest point, as it (like almost all other roses) is subject to black spot. Still, it stands easily ahead of many older varieties in the number of plants sold, showing, as it has been out some years, that the rose-growing community have proved the value of this excellent variety. For most effective results, mass several plants together.

CLIMBING CHATENAY (H.T.) (Easlea, 1916), F.6.—Madame Abel Chatenay has long occupied a high place in the N.S.W. National Rose Society's list of roses for garden decoration, and a climbing sport in salmon pink fills a long-felt want. No further comment should be necessary. Faint tea. E.

CLIMBING MADAME SEGOND WEBER (H.T.) (Ardagh), 6.—This beauty is only just being appreciated at its proper value. Rosy salmon blooms very freely produced. Recommended. E.

CLIMBING SUNBURST (H.T.) (Stuart Low, 1914), F.6.—A particularly strong climbing sport that is just beginning to get well known. The semi-double flowers are even superior to the dwarf, and the long, shapely buds of deep yellow are its own recommendation. Tea. E.

CLIMBING LADY HILLINGDON (T.) (Hicks, 1917), F.5.—A valuable addition to the really good climbing yellow roses. In the Portland Test Garden this variety produced 104 blooms per plant for a two years' test, and scored 88 1-3rd per cent. of marks. Tea. E.

CLIMBING WHITE MAMAN COCHET (T.) (1907), 6.—Another locally-raised variety. The habit is most vigorous, almost too rampant, and in other respects the plant is quite equal to the parent dwarf, so well and favourably known. E.

CLIMBING MAMAN COCHET (T.) (Upton, 1909), 6.—A very vigorous sport from the firmly established favourite. The colour is deep flesh suffused light rose. E.

CLIMBING LAURENT CARLE (H.T.) (Rosen, 1923), F.5.—Good red climbing roses have always been scarce, and a strong-growing climbing sport of the justly popular "Laurent Carle" should prove a warm favourite. It is free flowering, mildew-proof, sweetly perfumed, and specially suited for pillar work. Don't overlook Climbing General MacArthur and Climbing Hoosier Beauty. They are all good. E.

- (10) CLIMBING COLUMBIA (H.T.) (Totty, 1923), F.6.—A vigorous climbing sport of this popular variety which we have had under observation for five years. The flowers are identical in colour, shape, fragrance and lasting qualities with those of the parent, and will provide a new shade in climbers. Highly recommended. Climbing Mrs. George Shawyer should not be overlooked. Sweet E.

CLIMBING MRS. HERBERT STEVENS (H.T.) (Pernet Ducher, 1922), 6 — A very vigorous, large, fairly full snow white flower, a sport from "Mrs. Herbert Stevens." This variety, which is very hardy, will prove superior for open ground culture to Climbing Niphetos. True climber. Needs no further recommendation. Mildews like the parent. Faint tea. E.

WALTER C. CLARK (H.T.) (Paul, 1917), F.6.—Deep maroon crimson shaded black. The blooms are moderately full, very sweetly scented, and rarely show any tendency to blue. An excellent pillar rose which in Sydney climate blooms well in winter. Highly recommended. E.

CLIMBING K. A. VICTORIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1897), 5 or 6.—White roses are scarce in both dwarfs and climbers, and this sort will be much appreciated where variety of colour is desired. It is a variable performer, in some instances only moderate, in others a rampant grower. Tea. E.

CLIMBING LOS ANGELES (Howard and Smith, 1925), 5.—Probably no other rose has made such a stir in all except tropical countries. A climbing sport is, therefore, sure of instant support, as flowers are generally of better quality on the climbing sports. The colour is rich flame pink with coral and gold shadings. It is a refined bloom of the highest order. Strongly recommended. A.B.H.M.Mt.P.S.

CLIMBING HOOSIER BEAUTY (H.T.) (Western Rose Co., 1925), 5—A vigorous climbing sport of the popular dwarf of this name. It is identical as regards its rich crimson bloom, and, being mildew proof and deliciously fragrant, it is sure of a high place in the esteem of discerning rose growers. Highly recommended for pillars. E.

MERMAID (Hyb. of Rosa Bracteata) (Wm. Paul & Son, 1918), 6 or 4.—Flowers sulphur yellow, the deep amber stamens standing out prominently and throwing a rich shade of yellow over the whole of the blossom, of great size but single, produced continuously from early summer till late in autumn. Growth is good; the foliage most effective, the leaves being very large and massive, of a deep shining green, and the young shoots tinged with red. A very distinct and charming acquisition to the single-flowered roses; it is well suited for growing on walls, trellises, buildings, and pillars, also for forming large bushes in the garden. A beauty. E.

CLIMBING GENERAL MACARTHUR (H.T.) (H. Dickson, 1923), F.6.—Perhaps no climbing sport of recent years will be so generally welcome as this, which possesses all the good points of the parent. Genuine, vigorous climbing growth. Recommended as a fragrant mildew-proof red climber. Sweet. E.

CLIMBING PERLE DES JARDINS (T.) (Henderson, 1889), F.6.—A very vigorous climber bearing large, full, tea-scented flowers identical with the parent dwarf. An excellent variety. E.

CLIMBING OPHELIA (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1920), F.6.—Genuine climbing habit and producing even better flowers than the parent. The only climber in this colour. Recommended as one of the very best. Sweet. E.

- (120) CLIMBING LA FRANCE (H.T.) (Henderson, 1893), F.5. or 3.—It was claimed, when first sent out, that this variety grew as well as Climbing Perle des Jardins. If this is correct, the plant has lost its old vigour, and should never be used for a climber. Grow as a dwarf. It appears to be generally successful only in mountain country. Sweet.

KITTY KININMONTH (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A brilliant climbing rose, producing huge semi-double decorative flowers, which are a bright carmine rose colour. This rose has enormous petals, and is perfectly even in colour. The flowers are freely produced all over the plant, on splendid stiff stems, which show them off to great advantage. The plant clothes itself with splendid green, mildew-proof foliage, which by contrast enhances the telling effect of the immense flowers. Recommended. E.

AUSTRALIAN BEAUTY (H.T.) (Kerslake, 1912), F.6.—Another local variety which has been thoroughly tested. It is darker than Miss Marion Manifold, and the foliage is distinctly handsome, and not affected by disease. Unlike many climbers, this variety is sweetly scented. B.S.

CLOTH OF GOLD (Noisette) (Coquereau, 1843), 6.—This is a rampant grower which does not come into its best until at least four years old. Pale sulphur yellow with deeper centre. A very old favourite. Tea. E.

Climbing sports are invaluable to exhibitors.

SOUVENIR DE LEONIE VIENNOT (H.T.) (Bernaix, 1897), 6.—Beautiful semi-double pink flowers shaded heliotrope and yellow. A wonderful grower with abundant foliage which, however, is liable to mildew. A profuse bloomer in spring, with a moderate crop later on. Recommended. E.

CLB. MADAME EDOUARD HERRIOT (Per.) (Ketten Bros., 1921), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of this justly esteemed rose, flowering in great profusion. E.

CLIMBING CHATEAU DE CLOS VOUGEOT (H.T.) (Morse, 1920), F.5.—A most valuable climbing form of this very distinct and esteemed variety which is one of the darkest H.T.'s grown. Shows good climbing habit. Sweet. E.

CLIMBING GEORGES SCHWARTZ (T.) (Knight, 1917), F.5.—For colour this is in a class by itself, being rich, buttercup yellow. It is variable in habit, and cannot always be depended on to climb. Some plants, worked from genuine climbers, showed only vigorous, bushy growth when transplanted, although they were of climbing growth in the nursey. Tea. E.

MARECHAL NIEL (T.) (Pradel, 1864), F.5.—Bright golden yellow of splendid form, but weak stemmed. Deliciously fragrant, and, if extra well grown, a success for a few years, but canker invariably supervenes, and the plant deteriorates. A very few can grow it well. Tea.

SACHSENGRUSS (Saxony's Greetings). (H.T.) (Hozer & Klemm, 1912), 6.—Originally this came out as an H.P., but must be classed as a very vigorous climber almost continuously in bloom. The flowers are of immense size and perfect shape, and in colour delicate flesh shaded China rose. It is somewhat late in flowering, but an irresistible champion on the show tray when the date is right. E.

- (30) JESSIE CLARK (Hyb. Gigantea) (Alister Clark, 1915), 6.—Extra large single blooms of rich pink colour. A splendid grower with disease-proof foliage. The decorative qualities of this variety are regularly emphasised at Farmers' Show in August each year when it always wins universal approval. Spring blooming only. E.

NOELLA NABONNAND (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1900), F.6.—Extra large, sweet-scented, almost single flowers, velvety crimson with a white eye. A very popular variety. E.

CLIMBING MRS. W. J. GRANT (H.T.) (Paul & Son, 1899), 3 or 5.—This is not satisfactory as a climber, but plants worked from so-called climbers are much better than the old poor-growing dwarf of this name. Treat exactly like any other bush for best results. A.M.P.S.

CLIMBING MRS. G. SHAWYER, 6.—To the exhibitor the climbing sports are extremely valuable, as they invariably produce better blooms than the original dwarf parent. Mrs. G. Sawyer ranks as one of the very best pink show varieties, and a genuine vigorous climbing sport will be invaluable. Highly recommended. Tea. E.

FLYING COLOURS (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A hybrid from Rosa Gigantea that has won many admirers in a very little time. It is a vigorous climber, producing large single flowers fully 5 inches across of a deep cerise. One of the first to bloom. Spring flowering only. E.

CLIMBING GOLDEN OPHELIA (H.T.) (Hage, 1925), 5.—A fine climbing sport of the pretty dwarf variety. The flowers are perfect in shape, and will prove a welcome addition to the yellow flowering climbing varieties. Tea. E.

NORA CUNNINGHAM (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1920), 5.—A very fine climber; suitable for pillars, tripods, or trellises. Flowers are large, decorative, and semi-double in form. Colour is pure pink in spring, and becomes particularly vivid in autumn. E.

CLIMBING DEVONIENSIS (T.) (Parvitt, 1858), F.6.—Creamy white with blush centre. Almost too vigorous in growth, and mildews badly. Tea. A.B.P.S.

CLIMBING DEAN HOLE (Clb. H.T.), 5.—A vigorous climbing sport of the well-known dwarf variety. The flowers are identical in every respect, and the climbing habit will make it a decided acquisition to exhibitors. The colour is silvery carmine shaded in salmon, but in a few instances much richer shades have been noticed on the same plant. E.

Climbing Madame Segond Weber is splendid.

CLIMBING PAPA GONTIER (T.) (Cherrier, 1904), 5.—Flowers identical with the dwarf. A moderate climber. Tea. E.

- (40) GOLDEN VISION (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), F.6.—A distinct break in climbing roses, with wreaths of bright green foliage that should carry it into all gardens, apart from its pretty golden yellow flowers that are borne in greatest quantity in the flush of spring. It is mildew-proof, a good grower, and quite distinct. It is a seedling from Marechal Niel, and carries some of the colour and scent of the old rose, with the merit of being suited to this climate. The flowers are rather small and fade quickly. Tea. E.

HARBINGER (Hyb. Gig.) (Alister Clark, 1923), 6.—In this rose we have an early spring-flowering climber of good habit and just what is required to fill the bleak days of very early spring. When covered with its very large single flowers of pure, refined pink, it brightens the garden while the daffodils are still in flower. H.M.Mt.S.

CLIMBING IRISH FIREFLAME (H.T.) (A. Dickson, 1916), F.5.—A very uncertain variety as to its climbing habits. On transplanting some will refuse to climb at all, making instead a tall bush. The flowers are single, orange crimson, like the dwarf. Tea. H.M.Mt.S.

CLIMBING SUNSTAR (H.T.) (A. Dickson and Sons, 1925), 5.—A climbing sport of the well-known and popular bedding variety. A very novel and valuable introduction, and one that will be greatly appreciated. The colour is deep orange and yellow veined and splashed crimson and vermillion. The bloom is of medium size and semi-double, and the colour can be extremely variable. Honey scent. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.

CLIMBING J. J. L. MOCK (H.T.) (J. Timmermans, 1923), 5.—A climbing sport of the dwarf variety, producing imperial pink flowers, identical with the parent. Moderate climbing growth so far. B.R.S.

CLB. MRS. AARON WARD (H.T.) (Alex. Dickson & Son, 1922), F.5.—A climbing sport of this distinct and esteemed variety. It is possessed of remarkable vigour and wonderfully free flowering characteristics. Quite first rate, and a most valuable addition to the climbing section of Hybrid Tea Roses. Tea. E.

SCORCHER (H.T.) (Alister Clark, 1922), 6.—A climbing rose absolutely unique in colour, and a decorative type. The semi-double flowers, which are freely produced, may perhaps be best described as being of a true crimson colour. E.

ZEPHIRINE DROUHIN (Bourbon) (Bizot, 1873), F.5.—A remarkably popular climbing variety. Flowers a clear shade of pink, delightfully perfumed. Almost thornless. Recommended as the best pillar rose available. Sweet. A.B.M.P.S.

CLIMBING PAUL LEDE (H.T.) (Low, 1913).—A very vigorous climbing sport from the dwarf of the same name. The flowers are carmine rose shaded yellow, large, moderately full and richly tea scented. Recommended. E.

BARDOU JOB (H.T.) (Nabonnand, 1887), F.5.—Large, semi-double, blackish crimson blooms. Very rich in colour and fragrance. E.

- (50) CLIMBING LIBERTY (H.T.) (H. B. May, 1908), F.5 or 6.—Brilliant crimson of perfect shape. Same variable habit as Clb. K. A. Victoria. Sweet. E.

We can also supply a number of other varieties such as:—Clb. Caroline Testout, Fortunes Yellow, Lady Johnstone, Lady Waterlow, Madame Driout, Reine Marie Henriette, Wm. Allen Richardson.

A well covered Pergola is a thing of beauty.

Dwarf Polyantha Roses

The list we offer is picked from over 100 varieties, and, for convenience, is divided into different types. Price, 1/9 each; 18/- dozen.



Orleans Type

A class of Miniature Roses producing their flowers in clusters, almost continuously throughout the season. Their dwarf, compact habit of growth makes them specially desirable for massing, dwarf hedges, edges to beds, or planting in beds of standards. Suitable everywhere.

When ordered in quantities of not less than 12 of each sort the price will be 16s. doz.; £6 per hundred. This special reduction only applies to Orleans, Miss E. Cavell, Ideal, Ellen Poulsen, Maman Turbat, Alice Almos, Jeannie Soupert, and Rosa Indica (Lady Brisbane).

MAMAN TURBAT.

ORLEANS (Levasseur, 1909), 2.—Carmine suffused rose, white centre. A very free flowering variety, but the colour is inclined to get hard in hot weather.

MISS EDITH CAVELL (Meiderwyk, 1917), 1 or 2.—A scarlet crimson sport from Orleans, possessing all the parent's qualities. A particularly clear colour, and one that promises well in our climate. This must not be confused with the Edith Cavell, an Ivory White H.T. rose sent out some years ago. It is a genuine sport of Orleans; the colour burns somewhat in hot sun, but is nevertheless a most valuable acquisition. Highly recommended. Displaces Glory of Hurst, Perle des Rouges, Marechal Foch, Koster's Orleans, Verdun, and Erna Teschendorff.

IDEAL (Jan Spek, 1922), 1. — Flower beautiful dark crimson, at times scarlet, under glass the blooms are almost black. A sport from "Miss Edith Cavell," and in growth somewhat similar. Will burn slightly in very hot weather, but is easily the best dark Polyantha to date. Highly recommended.

ELLEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1911), 2.—Brilliant pink; large, fairly full, sweetly scented.

MAMAN TURBAT (Turbat, 1911), 1.—China rose, shaded peach. This is a very beautiful variety.

E. N. WARD (Kershaw, 1919), 3.—Warm pink, sometimes tipped with carmine. Does well in cool climates where the colour is richer.

JEANNIE SOUPERT (Soupert & Notting, 1913), 1.—White with pale pink, flushing.

CORAL CLUSTER (Murrell, 1921), 1.—A coral pink sport from Orleans. A lovely colour, but fades to white in hot sun. Should be tried.

The Orleans type are ideal for hedges.

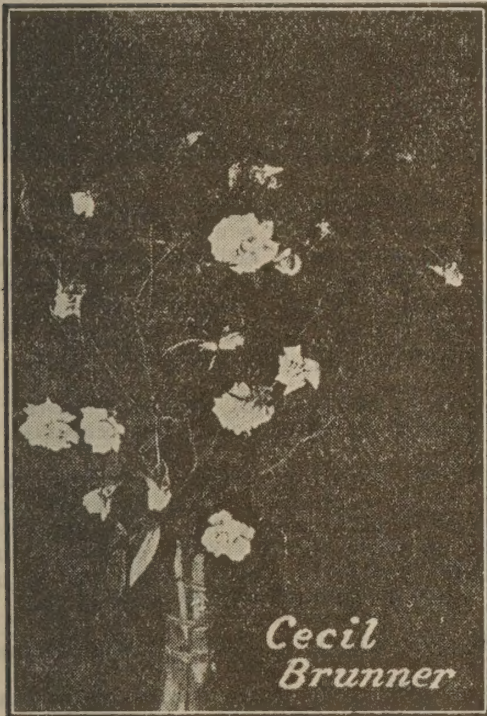
MRS. R. M. FINCH (Finch), 2.—An attractive seedling from Orleans Rose, producing large trusses of rosy pink blooms continuously throughout the season. It won a certificate at the Rose Trials conducted by the R.H.S. at Wisley, England.

- (10) WHITE ORLEANS (Van der Bom, 1924), 1.—A pure white sport of this well-known variety. As there has been no white variety in this type, this should prove a decided acquisition. Good clean colour.

CORRIE KOSTER (M. Koster and Son, 1923), 1 or 2.—A salmon yellow sport from Princess Juliana, with the same habit of growth. This variety has a very attractive colour, and is one of the best in this shade.

SALMON QUEEN (Cutbush, 1923), 1 or 2.—Bright salmon pink; deeper than Princess Juliana. So far the best salmon coloured Polyantha rose.

CHATILLON (A. Nonin, 1923), 1 or 2.—Bright pink semi-double flowers, very freely produced. A good variety.



Cecil Brunner Type

The varieties in this section are the perfectly shaped Miniature Roses, borne in small bunches, and especially useful for buttonholes, posies and other decorative work. They are not so suitable for bedding as the previous type, but should not be left out of any collection. Successful in all climates.

TIP TOP (Lambert, 1909), 1.—Golden yellow, tipped with cerise; lovely miniature buds and blooms of perfect form and finish, borne erect. A gem.

CECIL BRUNNER (Ducher, 1880), 1.—Delicate salmon pink, with coppery centre.

GEORGE ELGER (Turbat, 1912), 1.—Golden yellow, passing to clear yellow when open.

PERLE D'OR (Dubreuil, 1884), 1.—Nankeen yellow with orange centre.

ETOILE LUISANTE (Turbat, 1918), 1.—Coral and carmine, base golden yellow; orange red bud. Medium size and splendid shape; quite distinct from other Polyanthas. Very pretty little buds borne on long sprays.

Some roses make excellent hedges.



Miscellaneous Sorts

In this list the varieties are of very varied shape of flowers and habits of growth, and while splendid effects may be gained by massing one sort, it is very inadvisable to mix varieties unless perfectly certain the styles and habits will harmonise. May be planted anywhere.

ALICE AMOS.

SALMON SPRAY (Grant, 1923), F.2.—Colour rich salmon pink, reverse of petals carmine, borne on sprays. Sweetly scented, and lasts well in water. The colour fades in spring and summer. Mildew-proof foliage.

ALICE AMOS (Jan Spek, 1922), 1.—Single flowers of a beautiful cherry-pink with white eye, borne in large trusses. Growth strong. "Tip Top x Seedling." Awarded Certificate of Merit. A dwarf American Pillar. This variety has attracted a lot of attention in the nursery. Highly recommended for beds and low hedges.

BORDERER (Alister Clark, 1918), 1.—Pink, copper and amber colours, very free flowering and splendid foliage. Dwarf growing and particularly well suited as to its name.

KIRSTEN POULSEN (Poulsen, 1924).—A seedling from "Orleans Rose," producing medium size single flowers of a beautiful bright scarlet colour with golden anthers, borne erect on strong stiff stems of upright growth. Excellent for decorative work, as the flowers retain their original colour and remain fresh for several days; quite distinct. Quite large for a polyantha. Up to 5 flowers in a truss, and a colour which stands out and demands attention.

MDLLE. FRANCISQUE FAVRE (Dubreuil, 1915), 2.—Like Papa Hemeray, but darker red. Single.

YVONNE RABIER (Gouchalt & Turbat, 1911), 2.—Pure white, semi-double.

RODHATTE (Poulsen, 1912), 1.—Cherry red, large and semi-double.

EVELYN THORNTON (Bees' Ltd., 1919), 1.—Shell pink, deepening to salmon and lemon, with orange shading, a combination of tints pleasing beyond measure; growth vigorous, perpetual blooming. In strong sunlight the colours fade to white, but it still remains clean and attractive. Quite an acquisition.

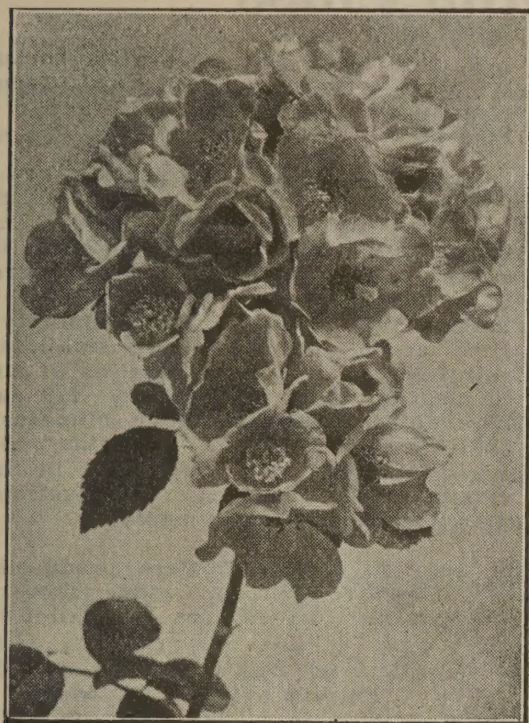
LEONIE LAMESCH (Lambert, 1900), 2 or 3.—Copper red, shaded yellow.

23rd May, 1927.—Last year's and the previous year's plants are all doing splendidly.—C. A. A., Mosman, N.S.W.

16th June, 1927.—I am most satisfied with the specimens sent, and thank you for your speedy attention to my order.—Mrs. M. J. P., Perth, W. Australia.

4th July, 1927.—I have still about twenty more to put in, and I must say that in my experience they are the finest lot of plants ever received. Sturdy and well conditioned, and willing, I trust, to take kindly to their new habitation—but of that later.—B. Y., Montrose, Vic.

Salmon Spray is creating a sensation in England.



Climbing Multiflora or Rambling Roses, Etc.

These are spring or early summer blooming sorts only. They have a stiffer habit of growth, and, as a class, are much more liable to mildew and black spot than the Wichuraianas, and must, therefore, give way to the better foliaged kinds. 1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

THE BEACON.

CLIMBING MADAME CECIL BRUNNER (Ardagh), 6.—This sterling rose has proved a welcome acquisition in climbers. It is a strong, vigorous grower, and blooms profusely all the year round, often producing sprays with 70 or 80 flowers on one branch. Excellent for hedge. This variety is out of place amongst the Multiflora Roses, as it is not liable to the diseases mentioned, and would be much more at home in the ordinary climbing list only that its flowers are the small Polyantha type. E.

CLIMBING ORLEANS ROSE (Levavasseur, 1913), 5.—A strong climbing sport of the favourite dwarf; scarlet, with a white eye, blooming in clusters. E.

TAUSENSCHON (Thousand Beauties) (Schmidt, 1906), 5.—Pink, turning to bright rose and carmine as the flower expands; produced in large trusses of from ten to fifteen blooms; sweetly scented and very attractive. This variety gives an autumn crop of blooms as well. It is a hybrid, and while showing the habit of the multiflora, has more distinct flowers and is much more resistant to disease. E.

THE BEACON (Wm. Paul & Son, 1922), 5.—Bright fiery red, with white eye, as in American Pillar; single and semi-double, produced in large clusters; handsome foliage. Recommended. E.

PHYLLIS BIDE (Bide, 1924).—Colour pale gold at base, flushed and shaded a pretty carmine pink towards the edges; the blooms are produced in long loose sprays, and are almost double; handsome foliage, free from mildew; habit is vigorous, the plants grow to more than six feet in height; blooms continuously throughout the summer until late autumn. Growth exceptionally slender.

MRS. F. W. FLIGHT (Cutbush, 1907), 6.—Lovely pink; with white centre; semi-double and fair size, produced in enormous trusses. Splendid for arches, pergolas, etc., and fine for decorating. E.

PROSPERITY (Hybrid Musk) (Pemberton, 1919), 6.—A perpetual flowering rose. Colour, white, tinted pink in bud. Form, rosette; flowers produced on extra large clusters. Blooms well into autumn. A distinct advance. Should be tried.

WEILCHENBLAU (Schmidt, 1908), 5.—Seedling from Crimson Rambler; lilac to bluish purple; blooms produced in trusses. E.

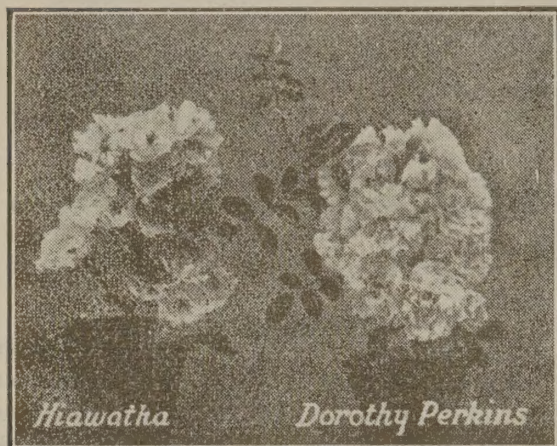
MOONLIGHT (Hyb. Musk) (Pemberton, 1913), 6.—Moderate-sized blooms, white flushed lemon, borne in clusters and very freely produced. Sweetly scented.

(10) TEA RAMBLER (Mult.) (Paul, 1904), 6.—Coppery pink, changing to salmon pink; tea-scented. E.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—See Excelsa in next section.

Order early. The best go first.

Wichuraiana Class



Named after the celebrated botanist, Wichura, who accompanied the German Expedition to China and Japan in 1859-61.

The varieties in this section are all climbers, and are particularly suitable for rockeries, sloping banks, old stumps, pillars, pergolas, or arches. Their long canes are very flexible, and they conform to the shape of the object covered much better than the Climbing Multiflora types. Most of the varieties have small, very shiny foliage and large clusters of small to medium flowers in spring. 1/9 each; 18/- dozen. Suitable in all climates. DOROTHY PERKINS (Perkins, 1902), 6.—Rich, soft rose, produced in large clusters. An American introduction of great merit. Mildews badly.

EXCELSA (Walsh, 1908), 6.—Bright scarlet; double flowers produced in clusters; thick, glossy foliage; very attractive variety; large flowering. Much more satisfactory than Crimson Rambler, as it does not mildew as a rule.

AMERICAN PILLAR (Van Fleet, 1902), 6.—The single flowers are of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye, are two inches across, and are produced in huge clusters resembling a bouquet. The charming feature of this rose is that it flowers on the basal growths, so that it may be used either for creating bold masses in the garden (pegged down) or for the pergola.

HIAWATHA (Walsh, 1904), 6.—A rambling variety of great beauty, bearing large trusses of single flowers; colour, deep crimson shading to almost white in the centre of the blooms, with rich golden anthers; remaining a long time in flower for this class; late flowering. Mildews.

PAUL'S SCARLET CLIMBER (Paul & Son, 1916), 5.—Vivid scarlet, shaded bright crimson; medium-size, semi-double blooms. A particularly bright colour, but spring blooming only.

EMILY GRAY (B. R. Cant, 1918), 6.—Golden yellow, double flowers; said to be the best yellow in the class.

DR. W. VAN FLEET (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—A very fine, large-flowered, semi-double light pink variety. Not known yet or it would be higher up.

SHOWER OF GOLD (Paul & Son, 1910), 6.—Vigorous grower, glossy foliage; large trusses of double yellow blooms.

BUSH FIRE (Alister Clark).—A first-rate crimson variety which is superior to many others of the same colour, in that it is highly mildew-resistant.

- (10) CHERUB (A. Clark, 1923), 6.—A Climbing Rose with good foliage and well formed salmon pink flowers. It also flowers in autumn, making this variety one of the most distinct of its class.

JACOTTE (Barbier & Co., 1920), 6.—Vigorous climbing growth, foliage deep glossy green, flower brilliant coppery salmon on saffron yellow, tinted coppery red; very free flowering, semi-double.

SANDER'S WHITE (1912), 6.—A very fine double variety. Good.

SILVER MOON (Van Fleet, 1910), 6.—Extra large single flowers, silvery white. Very vigorous climber.

DR. HUEY (Capt. G. Thomas, Junr., 1914), 6.—For its class this has quite large flowers; semi-single, and borne in clusters of three or four on good stems. The colour is dark crimson maroon of great brilliancy. Spring blooming only. This will become one of the favourites when better known. Lasts well when cut. Highly recommended.

ALBERTINE (Barbier, 1923), 6.—Bright salmon passing to coppery rose, produced freely in clusters. Growth extra vigorous, beautiful glossy foliage.

ILE DE FRANCE (Aug. Nonin, 1924).—Flower crimson red with white centre, large semi-double, produced in enormous trusses, most effective. Recommended as one of the best of this type.

LORETTO (A. Clark, 1923), F.6.—A Pillar Rose of distinct colouring, suggesting crimson overlaid with carmine. Sweetly scented. Disease-proof foliage. Flowers well in spring and autumn.

CHRISTINE WRIGHT (Hyb. Wich.) (Hoopes, 1909), F.6.—Large double silvery pink flowers produced in great profusion in spring. E.

ROMEO (Walter Easlea, 1919).—Flower deep red, double and of perfect form; resembling a miniature Liberty. Excellent for buttonholes and florists' work. A grand addition to the fast-growing ramblers.

- (20) EVANGELINE (Walsh, 1906), 6.—White, tipped with pink; single flowers borne, in clusters; very fragrant; late flowering.

For late planting, book early.

Moss Roses

This section thrives best in the colder districts; about Sydney they bloom only in the spring. Most of them are beautifully mossed and very attractive. 1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

- (1) CAPTAIN BASROGER, 3.—Crimson.
- (2) WHITE BATH (Salter, 1810), 3.—Pure white, large and full.
- (3) ZENOBIA (Paul, 1892), 3.—Pink.

Botanical Species and Varieties

1/9 each; 18/- dozen.

THE CHEROKEE ROSE (*Rosa laevigata*).

RAMONA (—), 5.—Identical with Sinica Anemone in all respects except the flowers, which are a rosy red. E.

SINICA ANEMONE (Schmidt, 1895), 5.—Silvery pink, single blooms, shaded with rose. A very beautiful climbing variety, flowering freely when two or more years old. Garden origin. E.

SINICA ALBA, 5.—Large, pure white, single flowers and bright, shining foliage. A strong climber, or may be grown as a large bush. E.

BANKSIAN ROSES.

In China the root bark of these roses is collected for dyeing and strengthening fish nets, and it is claimed it renders the net invisible to fish.

BANKSIA ALBA (Kerr, 1807), 6.—Pure white, small sweet scented flowers in bunches.

BANKSIA LUTEA (Damper, 1823), 6.—Similar to above, but yellow.

BANKSIA FORTUNEI (Fortune, 1850), 6.—Pure white, large flowers, quite distinct from B. alba.

OTHER BOTANICAL SPECIES.

Recommended for large gardens only, or for hybridists in search of new types.

AUSTRIAN COPPER, 2.

ROSA BRACTEATA, 3 or 5.
(The Macartney Rose).

ROSA BRUNONII, 6.

ROSA HUGONIS, 3.

ROSA LUCIDA, 2.

ROSA MOYESII, 4.

PERSIAN YELLOW, 2.

ROSA WATSONIANA, 4.

ROSA Indica.

This variety is known under the various names of:—Lady Brisbane, Cramoisi superieur and Crimson monthly. It is an ideal variety for hedges, being compact in growth and quite continuous in its blooming. It may be clipped when necessary and treated in the same way as an ordinary shrub hedge. It is becoming increasingly popular and is highly recommended for low hedges and borders. Price, 1/9 each; 16/- doz.; £6 per 100.

Do not order STANDARD



when you mean BUSH.



Surface watering encourages Black Spot.

Standard Roses

24 inch stems, 3/6 each; 39/- doz. 30 inch and 36 inch stems, 4/- each; 45/- doz. The heights given are approximate only, and indicate the length of the original cutting, and do not include the length of head from the point of budding.

Alexander Hill Gray.
America.
Angele Pernet.
Antoine Rivoire.
Aspirant M. Rouyer.
Belle Seibrecht.—See Mrs.
Cib. W. J. Grant.
Betty Uprichard.
Black Boy.
Bloomfield Progress
Briarcliff.
Cecil.
Chas P. Kilham .
Chateau de Clos
Vougeot.
Clarice Goodacre.
Columbia.
Colonel Os.
Fitzgerald.
Commonwealth
Countess of Gosford
Dame E. Helen.
Dean Hole.
Dorina Neave.
Doris Dickson.
Duchess of
Wellington.
Duchess of York.
Elegante.
Ethel Somerset.
Edgar M. Burnett
Etoile de Hollande.
F. J. Looymans.
Frances Gaunt.
Francis Scott Key.
Frau Karl Druschki.
F. W. Dunlop.
General MacArthur.
George Dickson.
Georges Schwartz.
Golden Emblem.
Golden Gleam.
Golden Ophelia.
Gruss an Teplitz.
Gustav Grunerwald.
Gwen Nash.
Hadley.
Hawlmarm Crimson.
Hoosier Beauty.
Hugo Roller.
Irish Elegance.
Irish Fireflame.
John Davison.
Jonkheer J. L. Mock.
John C. M. Mensing
K. A. Victoria.
K. of K.
Konigin Carola.
Killarney Queen.
Lady A. Stanley.
Lady Ashtown.
Lady Craig.
Lady Dixon Hartland.
Lady H. Maglona.
Lady Hillingdon.
Lady Maureen Stewart.

Lady Margaret Stewart.
Lady Pirrie.
Lady Roberts.
Lady W. Evans.
Laurent Carle.
Lillian Moore.
Lord Charlemont.
Lorraine Lee.
Los Angeles.
Mabel Morse.
Madame Abel Chatenay.

Mrs. Courtney Page
Mrs. C. Lamplough.
Mrs. David McKee.
Mrs. Dunlop Best.
Mrs. E. Willis.
Mrs. George Shawyer.
Mrs. Harold
Brocklebank.
Mrs. H. Bowles.
Mrs. H. Winnett.
Mrs. Henry Morse.
Mrs. Herbert Stevens.
Mrs. H. R. Dar-
lington.
Mrs. Lovell Swisher.
Mrs. Mackellar
Mrs. Talbot O'Farrell
Mrs. T. Roosevelt.
Mrs. W. C. Egan
Naomi.
Nellie Parker
Norman Lambert.
Ophelia.
Old Gold.
Padre.
Phoebe.
Pilgrim.
Queenie Robinson.
Radiance.
Red Radiance.
Red Letter Day.
Rev. Williamson
Rev. F. Page Roberts
Rhea Reid.
Rose Marie.
Roselandia.
Richard E. West
Senator.
Sovereign.
Sunburst.
Sunstar.
Sunny South.
Souvenir de Claudius
Pernet.
Souvenir de Georges
Pernet.
Souvenir de H. A.
Verschuren.



Madame Butterfly.
Madame Edouard Herriot.
Madame Jules Bouche.
Madame Jules Grolez.
Madame Segond Weber.
Maman Cochet.
Margaret Dickson Hamill.
Midnight Sun.
Miss M. Manifold.
Miss Wilmott.
Molly Sharman Crawford.
Mrs. A. R. Barraclough.
Mrs. A. R. Waddell.
Mrs. Beatty.
Mrs. Bryce Allen.
Mrs. Beckwith.
Mrs. C. J. Bell.

Souvenir de Madame Boul-
let.
Souvenir de Maria Zayas.
Souvenir de R. B. Fer-
guson.
Souvenir de Sergent Crette.
Souvenir of Stella Gray.
Sensation.
Shot Silk.
Templar.
Vanity.
Una Wallace.
Warrior.
White Maman Cochet.
W. F. Dreer.
Wilhelm Kordes.
Willowmere.

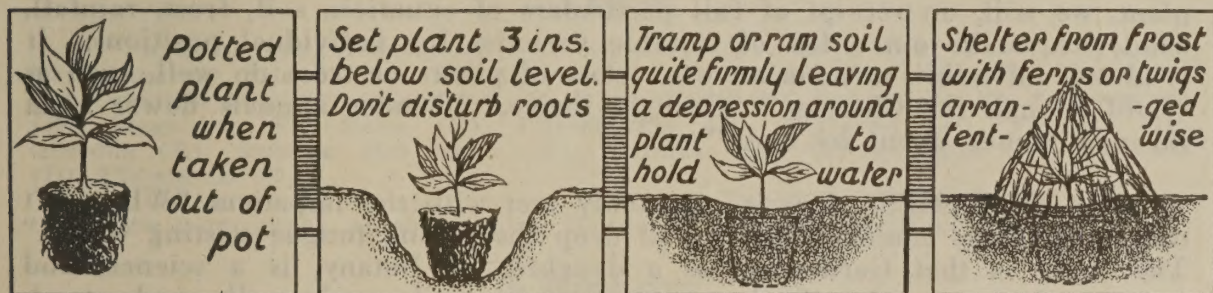
We have also a number of half Standard Marechal Niel, budded on Banksian stocks. This is supposed to be the ideal stock for the old favourite.

Always place the stake on the Northern side. This provides protection from sunburn.

Ornamental Trees and Shrubs

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING

1. PLANTS FROM POTS.—There is a prevalent idea that all plants grown in pots should have the roots disentangled when being planted. Most emphatically we state that this is a frequent cause of failure, as very many plants resent disturbance of this nature. Leave the ball of soil intact, placing it about three inches lower than the surface of the prepared hole, then fill in fine soil and tramp quite firmly. Stake, tie, and water well, and cover with a loose surface of dry soil after the water has soaked away. A mulching of dry leaves or grass will prevent evaporation, and a few ferns or twigs stuck in the ground will shade the stems against sunburn in summer planting, and provide a pro-



tection against frost when the work is done in winter. This precaution should never be omitted with evergreen plants. All tender evergreens should be planted when the ground is warm and moist, preferably in early autumn or late spring. When planted at this time and protected from frost through the first winter many plants may be acclimatised and successfully grown which otherwise would succumb to the first heavy frost if planted in the cool weather.

2. Plants from the Open Ground (generally deciduous trees and shrubs) should have any bruised roots removed by a clean cut, and planted at the same depth as in the Nursery. Firm planting is absolutely essential, and one good watering should be given as an extra means of settling the soil well round the roots.

PRUNING.—This is a most important work in connection with shrubs and also certain kinds of trees, and by its omission many plants are frequently spoilt. The pruning induces a much better shape, and tends to make the plant more floriferous, thus increasing the decorative value in the garden. When pruning for shape, trees which have an upright habit of growth should not have the leading shoot touched in any way, but the pruning should be confined to keeping the lateral branches in proper proportion to the rest of the tree. Where it is desired to make a low spreading plant, all upright shoots should be cut back regularly, which induces side growth, and the plant will gradually assume the desired circular form of head. With shrubs the golden rule is to prune after flowering, as by this means the following crop of bloom is safeguarded. Some plants which produce their flowers on the end of the current season's growth, such as Lagerstromias, are best pruned in winter to the main stem, after the method of pruning grapes. The non-flowering shrubs should be pruned back as soon as the growth begins to get out of proportion, and they should be regularly cut to the desired shape.

Never disturb the roots of shrubs from pots.

SUITABLE SORTS.—A very great deal of investigation has been carried out in order to ensure that growers may be able to select the plants most suited for their particular climates. The dominating factors, generally speaking, are frost and heat. In a few instances, with plants like Azaleas and Rhododendrons, the soil must be free from lime. A careful study of the various climates, as described, will soon show the particular possibilities of each garden or portion of a garden. For instance, the letters after a description giving the key to the climates, also indicate by their omissions the conditions to avoid. Thus a variety marked A. B. M. P. S., means the plant can survive the moist heat of Brisbane, the dry heat and cold of Adelaide or Melbourne, but is unsatisfactory or will not live at all in the greater cold of Hobart. Those sorts marked H. Mt. require the cold winter conditions obtaining in those districts and will not thrive where mild winters prevail. Contrary to these might be mentioned some sorts of Hibiscus which delight in the moist, even and high temperature of B. & S., but yet are quite unsuitable for the hotter but drier conditions of A., as this dry atmosphere nearly always carries with it cool or cold nights. Where there is any difficulty in determining what to plant, we will, on receipt of full particulars of situation, soil, frost, rainfall, wind, etc., make out a list of suitable varieties for individual positions. It is always advisable to mention what class of plants or trees do well, such as "Cold enough for Cherries," "Oranges thrive," "Tender annuals flower right through winter uncut by frost," etc.

PLANT NAMES.—One is repeatedly met with the impatient "Why can't they give plants common names and drop those long tongue-twisting words." The reply is that Gardening, as a daughter of Botany, is a science, and must needs use a scientific language in order to be universally understood. If common names were relied on there would be endless confusion, as each nation would have a different word for the one plant, and some even two or three, as in the case of the "English May." This name is applied in different districts in England to Crataegus, Spirea and Viburnum. A peculiar case of common names being inadvisable is shown in "Cape Gooseberry." This plant is not a gooseberry, and comes, not from South Africa, but from Peru.

The more excellent way is to reveal the origin of each botanical term and show the many interesting and instructive meanings.

TIME OF FLOWERING.—In response to many requests, we are indicating the main seasons of flowering for the various trees and shrubs mentioned in this list. Owing to the great diversity of climate, it is not possible to state any one month, as a tree which flowers in November in Sydney may not possibly be in bloom until January in a mountain climate. Growers should, however, be able to get some idea as to the contrasts which will appear in the garden from the flowering times indicated.

VARIETIES ARE LEGION.—The old idea of a Nursery was a place where any plant might be bought; but this collecting of varieties is strictly the work of a Botanic Garden. Since the advent of Industrial Courts and high wages, it is incumbent on nurseries generally to reduce varieties to a minimum and grow only the very best sorts. Further, by specialising in one or two directions it is possible to improve the quality, properly maintain the stock of proved varieties, and ensure that novelties of excellence are procured at the earliest possible date.

Carnations, Dahlias, Chrysanthemums, Ferns, House Palms, Fruit Trees, etc., are not grown by us, but will be procured from reliable sources at current prices, if desired.

Frost is often the deciding factor against success.

Adelaide and Perth Zones

Suitable Shrubs

E.—Evergreen.

D.—Deciduous.

Abutilon (E), *Aloysia* (D), *Amygdalus* (D), *Arduina* (E), *Brugmansia* (E), *Buddleia* (E), *Callistemon* (E), *Cerasus* (E), *Ceratonia* (E), *Cercis* (D), *Choisya* (E), *Coprosma* (E), *Cotoneaster* (E), *Crataegus* (E and D), *Cydonia* (D), *Deutzia* (D), *Diervillea* (D), *Diosma* (E), *Diplacus* (E), *Dombeya* (E), *Duranta* (E), *Eleagnus* (E), **Erythrina* (D), *Escallonia* (E), *Euonymus* (E), *Exochorda* (D), **Gardenia* (E), *Hakea* (E), *Habrothamnus* (E), *Heliotrope* (E), **Hibiscus* (E), *Hypericum* (E), *Inga* (E), **Iochroma* (E), *Jasminum* (E), *Lagerstromia* (D), *Lantana* (E), *Lasiandra* (E), *Laurus* (E), *Ligustrum* (E), *Magnolia* (E and D), *Malus* (D), *Myrtus* (E), *Nandina* (E), *Nerium* (E), *Ochna* (E), *Olea* (E), *Osmanthus* (E), *Philadelphus* (D), *Photinia* (E), *Plumbago* (E), *Poinciana* (D), **Poinsettia* (D), *Raphiolepis* (E), *Rhus* (D), *Spartium* (E), *Spiraea* (D), *Syringa* (D), *Tamarix* (D), **Tecoma* (E), *Veronica* (E), *Viburnum* (E and D).

Trees

Acacias (E), *Arbutus* (E), *Calodendron* (E), *Camphora* (E), *Cedrela* (E), *Erythrina* (D), **Eucalyptus* (E), *Eugenia* (E), **Ficus* (E), *Fraxinus* (D), *Gleditschia* (D), *Grevillea* (E), *Hymenosporum* (E), **Jacaranda* (E), *Lagunaria* (E), **Macadamia* (E), *Magnolia* (E), *Melia* (D), *Pittosporum* (E), *Platanus* (D), *Populus* (D), *Quercus* (E), *Robinia* (D), *Salix* (D), *Schinus* (E), **Stenocarpus* (E), *Sterculia* (D), **Tristania* (E).

Conifers.—All except *Abies*, *Araucaria imbricata*, *Cryptomeria japonica*, *Cupressus Lawsoniana aurea*, *Ginkgo*, *Retinospora*, *Taxus*, *Wellingtonia*.

Climbers

Akebia (D), *Ampelopsis* (D), *Bignonia* (E and D), *Bougainvillea* (E), *Cobea* (E), *Dolichos* (E), *Ficus* (E), *Gelsemium* (E), *Hardenbergia* (E), *Hedera* (E), *Jasminum* (E), *Lathyrus* (E), *Lonicera* (E), *Mandevillea* (E), *Manettia* (E), *Passiflora* (E), *Phaseolus* (E), *Rhynchospermum* (E), **Solanum* (E), *Stigmaphyllon* (E), *Tacsonia* (E), **Thunbergia* (E), *Wistaria* (D).

*Require protection from frost till established and are best planted late in season when frosts are over.

Brisbane Zone

Suitable Shrubs

Bauhinia galpini, *Crotolaria laburnifolia*, *Feijoa sellowiana*, *Grevillea Banksii*, *Fosterii*, *Hibiscus* (all Evergreen sorts), *Lasiandra Edwardsii*, *Lasiandra grandiflora*, *Sesbania tripettii*, *Abutilons*, *Allamanda*, *Ardisia*, *Acalypha*, *Arduina*, *Bauhinia*, *Browallia*, *Brugmansia*, *Brunfelsia*, *Buddleia*, *Callistemon*, *Cassia*, *Dombeya*, *Duranta*, *Erythrina*, *Eugenia*, *Eupatorium*, *Gardenia*, *Graptophyllum*, *Grevillea*, *Heliotrope*, *Hydrangeas*, *Inga*, *Iochroma*, *Lagerstromia*, *Lasiandra*, *Ligustrum*, *Murraya*, *Mussaenda*, *Nandina*, *Neriums*, *Ochna*, *Plumbago*, *Plumieria*, *Poinciana*, *Poinsettia*, *Raphiolepis*, *Rondeletia*, *Spartium*, *Strelitzia*, *Tecoma*.

Trees

Calodendron, *Camphora*, *Castanospermum*, *Cedrela*, *Ficus*, *Grevillea*, *Harphephyllum*, *Jacaranda*, *Lagerstromia*, *Lagunaria*, *Macadamia*, *Melia*, *Populus*, *Salix*, *Schinus*, *Stenocarpus*, *Sterculia*, *Syncarpia*, *Tristania*.

Conifers.—*Araucarias* (except *imbricata*), *Podocarpus elatus*, *Pinus insignis*, *Juniperus*, *Taxodium*, *Cupressus*.

Climbers

Antigonon, *Beaumontia*, *Bignonias*, *Bougainvilleas*, *Dolichos*, *Ficus*, *Gelsemium*, *Jasminum*, *Lonicera*, *Mandevillea*, *Passiflora*, *Phaseolus Quisqualis*, *Rhynchospermum*, *Solanum*, *Stephanotis*, *Stigmaphyllon*, *Tacsonia*, *Thunbergia*, *Wistaria*.

If in doubt, write for advice.

Hobart and Mountain Zones

Suitable Shrubs

Acers (D), Aloysia (D), Aucuba (E), Benthamia (D), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Camellias (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E), Cerasus (E), Choisyia (E), Clethra (E), Clianthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (D), Deutzia (D), Diervillea (D), Diosma (E), Edwardsia (E), Escallonia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Genista (E), Hakea (E), Hibiscus syriacus (D), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Jasminum (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstromia (D), Laurus (E), Lavandula (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Punica (D), Raphiolepis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rosmarinus (E), Sambucus (D), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Telopea (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D), and all Conifers except Araucaria excelsa and A. Cunninghami.

Trees

Acers (D), Aesculus (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Betula (D), Camphora (E), Castanea (D), Catalpa (D), Ceratopetalum (E), Crataegus (E and D), Eucalyptus (E), Fagus (D), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Magnolia (E and D), Melia (D), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Tilia (D), Ulmus (D).

Climbers

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonia Guilfoylli (D), Clematis (D), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Passiflora (E), Tacsonia (E), Wistaria (D).

Melbourne Zone

Suitable Shrubs

Abutilon (E), Acacias (E), Acer (D), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arduina (E), Aucuba (E), Azaleas (E), Benthamia (D), Boronia (E), Brugmansia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Camellia (E), Caryopteris (D), Ceanothus (E and D), Cerasus (E and D), Ceratopetalum (E), Cercis (D), Choisyia (E), Clianthus (E), Coprosma (E), Cotoneaster (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (E), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervillea (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Doryanthes (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Eleagnus (E), Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Euonymus (E), Exochorda (D), Genista (E), Hakea (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotrope (E), Hibiscus (E), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstromia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Leptospermum (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Raphiolepis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Russelia (E), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

Trees

Acacias (E), Arbutus (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Castanea (D), Catalpa (D), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Fagus (D), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidambar (D), Liriodendron (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E and D), Melia (D), Metrosideros (E), Pittosporum (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Sterculea (D), Tilia (D), Ulmus (D), and all Conifers.

Cimbers

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Bignonias (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Clematis (D), Cobea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevillea (D), Passiflora (E), Phaseolus (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

Carefully select according to climate.

Rockhampton Zone

Suitable Shrubs

Abelia (E), Acalypha (E), Agatheia (E), Aloysia (D), Ardisia (E), Arduina (E), Asters (Perennial), Bambusa (E), Bauhinias (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsias (E), Callistemons (E), Cassias (E), Cestrum (E), Crotolaria (E), Cupheas (E), Cyphomandra (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaenas (E), Durantas (E), Erythrina (D), Eugenias (E), Euphorbia (E), Feijoa (E), Gardenias (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevilleas (E), Gynerium (E), Habrothamnus (E), Heliotropium (E), Hibiscus (E and D), Hydrangeas (E), Hypericum (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Lagerstroemia (D), Ligustrum (E), Mackaya (E), Melaleuca (E), Murraya (E), Nandina (E), Neriums (E), Ochna (E), Olea (E), Pittosporums (E), Plumbago (E), Plumieria (E), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Rhiphiolipsis (E), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russellia (E), Sesbania (D), Spirea Reevesiana, Strelitzias (E), Tecomas (E), Toxicophlaea (E).

Suitable Trees

Acacia podalyraefolia (E), Backhousia (E), Brassia (E), Bambusa (E), Camphora (E), Castanospermum (E), Cedrela (E), Ceratonia (E), Davidsonia (E), Dombeya (E), Eleocarpus (E), Erythrina, Eugenias (E), Ficus (E), Grevilleas (E), Harpephyllum (E), Hovenia (D), Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Macadamia (E), Melia (D), Robinia (D), Schinus (E), Sterculias (D and E), Tamarix (D).

Suitable Climbers

Akebia (D), Ampelopsia (D), Antignon (D), Beaumontia (E), Bignonias (D and E), Bougainvilleas (E), Cobaea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Heeria (E), Hoya (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Manettia (E), Medeola (E), Passifloras (E), Phaseolus (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Solanum (E), Stephanotis (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergias.

Suitable Conifers

Araucarias Bidwillii and Cunninghamii. Cupressus, Funebris, C. Knightii, C. Lambertiana Aurea, C. Lawsoniana, C. Sempervirens, C. Torulosus. Podocarpus elatus, Taxodium distichum.

15th July, 1927.—Many thanks for the rose plants which arrived in A.I. condition, being splendidly packed, and good strong plants, which are a credit to the nursery from which they come.—J. A., Balwyn, Vic.

11th June, 1927.—The parcel of roses arrived here in excellent condition and opened up very satisfactorily, and was very pleased with the quality of the plants generally.—C. L., Toowoomba, Q'd.

13th June, 1927.—The case of plants arrived in perfect order. I have never seen plants in pots so well and compactly packed.—Mrs. C. S., Casterton, Vic.

13th June, 1927.—I would like to mention here that the roses I had from you last year are doing splendidly, some of the bushes even looking better than those three years old.—Mrs. M. C. T., Quandialla, N.S.W.

18th June, 1927.—The roses arrived in splendid condition and the quality surprised me. For the past five years I have been very interested in Rose Culture, and I can truthfully say that I have never bought such well-grown plants, although I have tried several of our leading rose specialists in this State.—J. C. P., Canterbury, Vic.

Carefully study the climate map.

Sydney Zone

Suitable Shrubs

Abutilons (E), Allamanda (E), Aloysia (D), Amygdalus (D), Arbutus (E), Arduina (E), Backhousia (E), Bauhinia (E), Benthamia (D), Boronia (E), Brassaia (E), Browallia (E), Brugmansia (E), Brunfelsia (E), Buddleia (E), Callistemon (E), Camellia (E), Cassia (E), Cerasus (E and D), Ceratonia (E), Ceratopetalum (E), Cercis (D), Cestrum (E), Choisya (E), Coprosma (E), Cotton-easter (E), Crataegus (E and D), Cuphea (E), Cydonia (D), Cytisus (D), Daphne (E), Deutzia (D), Diervillea (D), Diosma (E), Diplacus (E), Dombeya (E), Doryanthes (E), Dracaena (E), Duranta (E), Edwardsia (E), Eleagnus (E), Erythrina (D), Escallonia (E), Eugenia (E), Euonymus (E), Eupatorium (E), Euphorbia (E), Exochorda (D), Felicia (E), Gardenia (E), Genista (E), Goldfussia (E), Graptophyllum (E), Grevillea (E), Hibiscus (E and D), Hydrangea (D), Hypericum (E), Ilex (E), Inga (E), Iochroma (E), Jasminum (E), Justicia (E), Kerria (D), Lagerstromia (D), Lantana (E), Lasiandra (E), Laurus (E), Ligustrum (E), Magnolia (E and D), Malus (D), Melaleuca (E), Mertosideros (E), Murraya (E), Musa (E), Mussaenda (E), Myrtus (E), Nandina (E), Nerium (E), Ochna (E), Osmanthus (E), Philadelphus (D), Photinia (E), Pittosporum (E), Plumbago (E), Plumiera (E), Podalyria (E), Poinciana (E), Poinsettia (D), Protea (E), Prunus (D), Psidium (E), Punica (D), Raphiolepis (E), Rhododendron (E), Rhus (D), Rondeletia (E), Rosmarinus (E), Russellia (E), Spartium (E), Spiraea (D), Strelitzia (E), Syringa (D), Tamarix (D), Tecoma (E), Telopea (E), Tupidanthus (E), Veronica (E), Viburnum (E and D).

Trees

Acacias (E), Bauhinia (E), Calodendron (E), Camphora (E), Castanospermum (E), Catalapa (D), Cedrela (E), Ceratopetalum (E), Erythrina (D), Eucalyptus (E), Eugenia (E), Ficus (E), Fraxinus (D), Gleditschia (D), Grevillea (E), Hymenosporum (E), Jacaranda (D), Lagunaria (E), Liquidambar (D), Macadamia (E), Magnolia (E), Melia (E), Platanus (D), Populus (D), Pyrus (D), Quercus (E and D), Robinia (D), Salix (D), Schinus (E), Stenocarpus (E), Sterculea (E), Syncarpia (E), Tilia (D), Tristania (E), and practically all Conifers.

Climbers

Akebia (D), Ampelopsis (D), Antigonon (E), Beaumontia (E), Bignonia (E and D), Bougainvillea (E), Canavalia (E), Copea (E), Dolichos (E), Ficus (E), Gelsemium (E), Hardenbergia (E), Hedera (E), Hoya (E), Jasminum (E), Lathyrus (E), Lonicera (E), Mandevilla (E), Manettia (E), Passiflora (E), Quisqualis (E), Rhynchospermum (E), Soianum (E), Stigmaphyllon (E), Tacsonia (E), Thunbergia (E), Wistaria (D).

December 12th, 1927.—Accept my thanks for your 1927 catalogue, which is received this morning.

I am very glad to have it, not only because I believe it to be the best catalogue published on account of its accurate descriptions, but it is possible that I may wish to order something from it, in which case, I will place the order through Howard & Smith, of Los Angeles.—Capt. G. C. Thomas, jr., 1014 Crescent Drive, Beverly Hills, LA., California.

12th May, 1927.—I bought some rose trees from you last year, which have grown to perfection, and would like some more this season.—Mrs. L. B. A., Mittagong, N.S.W.

Our recommendations are the result of extensive investigation.

SPECIAL ITEMS

NEW OR RARE SHRUBS AND CLIMBERS.

These plants are all of sufficient importance to warrant a special notice, and may be planted in their proper climates with perfect confidence.

ASTERS (Perennial).—These are recent importations of the popular Michaelmas Daisies.

See Herbaceous List for Varieties.

ACER NEGUNDO ARGENTEA VARIEGATA, D 20.—Any tree with foliage that will make a break in the almost universal green colour will always be sure of a welcome. This is a silver-leaved form of *Acer negundo*, the box elder of North America. H.M.Mt.S. 5/- each.

ACER NEGUNDO AUREA VARIEGATA, D 20.—A golden form of the above. H.M.Mt.S. 5/- each.

BERBERIS STENOPHYLLA, D.—A hardy graceful shrub from 3 to 4 feet in height at maturity, and bearing large quantities of small yellow flowers in spring. Suitable for all the colder climates. 2/6 each.

BERBERIS WILSONII, E.3.—A shrub from China, named after Mr. E. H. Wilson, who has introduced many new plants from that country. Golden yellow flowers in summer, followed by red berries in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. 2/6 each. Requires pruning to keep it bushy. A.B.M.P.S. 2/6 each.

BOLTONIA ROSEA.—A hardy herbaceous plant like a tall Michaelmas Daisy and producing huge spikes of dainty pink flowers in late summer. It is a counterpart of the white variety which is so popular, but is more attractive by reason of the coloured blooms. Hardy everywhere. 2/6 each.

BUDDLEIA DAVIDII, E.—An improved form of *B. magnifica* producing better spikes of dark purple bloom which open practically all at once. The older varieties usually show spent flowers before the top blooms are open. Hardy everywhere. 2/6 each.

BUDDLEIA NANHOENSIS, E.—Virtually a dwarf *B. veitchii*, being much more compact, and therefore more suitable for small gardens. In all other respects similar to *B. Veitchii* and producing the same heliotrope violet blooms. Hardy everywhere. 2/6 each.

CAMELLIA SASANQUA.—Single Pink. This is a small foliaged, rather smaller flowered variety than the ordinary single camellia. The plant is of a bushy, compact habit, and, when in bloom, is an attractive shrub. One of its greatest charms is that the flower is not so stiff and formal as the usual type, but a really graceful bloom. H. M. Mt. S. 3/6 each.

CANTUA DEPENDENS, E.6.—A handsome shrub from Peru. Though discovered in 1849, it seems to have almost dropped out of cultivation. The foliage is small, and the trumpet-shaped flowers (over two inches long) are pale pink at the base, shading to a rich crimson cerise. They are borne in clusters of 5 or 6, and hang downwards in most graceful fashion. Requires pruning to keep it bushy. A.B.M.P.S.

CERATOSTIGMA WILMOTTIAE, E.—A rare and beautiful shrub discovered in China by Mr. E. H. Wilson in 1908. It is allied to *Plumbago* and produces deep sky blue flowers over a long season. The plants are shrubby and grow from 3 to 5 feet in height. This is a very welcome addition to the list of blue flowering shrubs. Highly recommended. Hardy everywhere. 3/6 each.

CLEMATIS MONTANA RUBENS, D.—The large white flowers of *Clematis montana* are well known, and this variety with pink flowers and pretty red foliage will be a welcome addition to the list of climbing plants. H.M.Mt.S. 3/- each.

CRATAEGUS PYRACANTHA ANGUSTIFOLIA.—A strong growing evergreen hawthorn, producing bunches of white flowers in spring, followed in autumn by dense masses of orange berries. Suitable for hedges or specimens in even the coldest climates. 2/- each; 22/- per doz.

CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA (Arizona cypress), E.20.—A hardy cypress of slender upright habit with grey green foliage that gives a welcome break in colour. Makes an excellent specimen. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. Highly suitable for dry climate conditions. It is being extensively planted in the new Garden City at Canberra. 2/6 each; 28/- doz.

EUCALYPTUS SIDEROXYLON ROSEA.—A particularly fine flowering gum attaining a height of 20 feet, and having a graceful weeping habit that is further emphasised by the heavy trusses of rose pink flowers. The foliage of this tree is quite a feature; narrow leaves about 4 inches long and about a quarter inch wide, giving a very pleasing effect. Specially recommended for avenues and street planting. A.M.Mt.P.S. 2/- each; 22/- doz.

EUGENIA TOMLINSII, E.—A tall shrubby compact growing variety after the style of *E. Luehmanni* and producing beautifully tinted young foliage. The tree grows 10 to 14 feet in height and is worth growing for foliage alone. B.R.S. 2/6 each.

Many new or rare plants are being tested.

The N.S.W. Waratah

Telopea Speciosissima.

THE discovery of the East Coast of Australia was an event of the highest magnitude in the botanical world.

The specimens and reports of the renowned botanists, "Banks" and "Solander," were a continual source of interest and wonder, for the flora of Australia was totally different to that of any other part of the world. Out of many beautiful and interesting discoveries, one plant stood out head and shoulders above the others, and that plant was the "Waratah." Its discoverers were not satisfied with embodying its bold and striking appearance in its first name (Telopas, seen from afar), but passing by "speciosus" (beautiful), selected the superlative form of this word to signify its surpassing loveliness.

It is curious to note that although peculiarly indigenous to eastern New South Wales, this plant in its native state survives hardships which permit of its successful culture in widely separated localities. It stands heat with impunity, and regularly survives the occasional fall of snow in its Blue Mountain home. As regards soil, while naturally growing on sandstone ridges, it has in hundreds of instances been transplanted with perfect success to heavy soil conditions. It is not surprising, therefore, to find the New South Wales Waratah growing well in many parts of its home State. It has been seen, to mention just a few places, flowering superbly in Melbourne Botanic Gardens and also in the Mt. Lofty ranges in South Australia, while Auckland, N.Z., considers it one of her floral treasures. Notwithstanding its adaptability, this plant is rarely seen in cultivation, and the reason is not hard to find.

When seed is sown, while it germinates quite readily, but the seedlings invariably "damp off" when a few inches high. In all parts of the world the propagation of this plant has been the despair of nurserymen. However, after many year striving, a method has been discovered which obviates this difficulty, and once past the young stage, the plants are perfectly hardy. This plant is of such surprising beauty that a little care and perseverance is amply repaid in later years.

2-year-old plants, 2/6 each. Larger plants at increased prices.

Postage or freight extra.

2-year-old Plants 2/6 each

Large Plants at increased Prices. Postage and Freight extra.



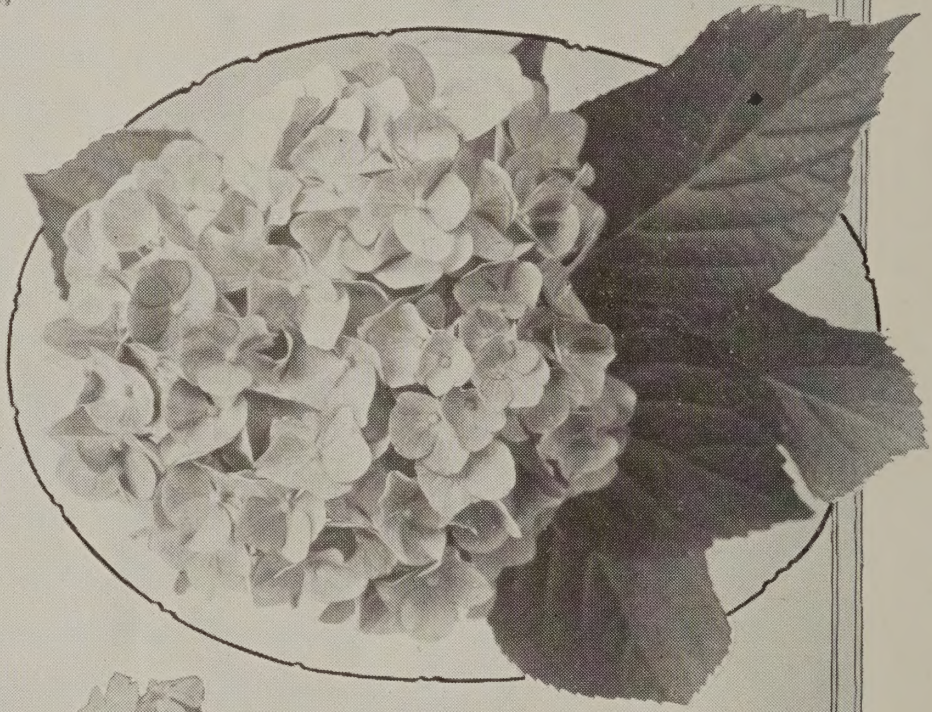
THE WARATAH (*Telopea Speciosissima*).

See Opposite Page.

CERATOSTIGMA WILMOTTIAE.



HYDRANGEA MARECHAL FOCH.



BUDDLEIA NANHOENSIS.



Novelty shrubs of merit.

GREVILLEA DALLACHIANA, E 3.—A dwarf native shrub, with a particularly bushy habit of growth and dainty small foliage. The flowers are tubular and, though small, are borne in great profusion, and are a rich rosy red tipped with cream. Spring. 2/- each.

HIBISCUS JULIUS CAMFIELD, E 6.—An excellent variety raised by the late George Harwood, but apparently never disseminated. The flowers are single, of a rich crimson colour, with a dark maroon eye, and are of enormous size. The plant is free flowering in habit, and is recommended as a splendid addition. B.R.S. 2/6.

HYDRANGEAS.—These flowers have been receiving considerable attention from hybridists in Europe, and many new and beautiful and greatly improved varieties are being tested. With the exception of the whites the colours vary according to soil conditions and it is quite impossible to indicate particular shades without knowing the class of soil and treatment each plant will receive. Ironstone soils invariably produce blue, and where iron is absent or unavailable the colours always work towards pink in direct proportion to the iron content of soil or water supplied.

While thoroughly recommending these new introductions as a great advance over older types, no guarantee as to colour is possible. The colour is only indicated where the flower is white. Price, 3/6 each. Any 6 post free for 20/-.

DOMOTOI. A wonderful variety producing enormous heads of semi-double flowers which require light shade for best results.

ELMAR.—A fine variety of dwarf habit. Flowers finely fringed.

F. MATHES.—Very large heads of good shape.

GERTRUDE GLAHN.—Extra large truss with plants of dwarf habit.

GERMAINE MOULLIERE.—Pure white. Large trusses of fringed flowers.

HELGE.—Large heads.

IDEAL.—Large and free blooming.

LA MARNE.—Enormous individual flowers and extra large truss.

LANCELOT.—Large trusses of slightly fringed flowers.

MARECHAL FOCH.—Large trusses. Very free bloomer.

MADAME A. RIVERAIN.—Very prolific bloomer.

MATADOR.—Very attractive.

MRS. H. J. JONES.—Very large heads.

NEIGE ORLEANAISE.—White.

NIEDERSACHSEN.—Large truss.

PRINCE BLEU.—Very fine.

RUBIS.—Immense trusses.

PASTEUR.—One of the best varieties.

PARSIFAL.—Fringed flowers.

SPLENDOR.—Large heads.

TRIUMPH.—Large trusses.

YVONNE CAYEUX.—Large heads.

PHOTINIA GLABRA RUBENS.—A small shrub growing 8 to 10 feet, and perfectly hardy in all climates. The young foliage is a rich deep red colour, giving the appearance of a plant in full bloom. As foliage ages it turns green, and the plant should then be lightly trimmed back, and each successive growth repeats the brilliant colour of the young foliage. This is one of the real gems of the shrubbery. 2/6 each.

PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA.—A native shrub of the highest excellence. Simply covered in spring with rich purple blooms of distinctive character. Plants are always in great demand, and sell on sight. 2/- each.

PRUNUS BLIREIANA FLORA PLENA, D.10.—A flowering plum with double flowers of a bright rose colour and purple foliage. Hardy everywhere. 2/6 each.

SALIX COERULEA (The Cricket Bat Willow).—An upright growing tree attaining a height of 80ft. or more in England, with a corresponding girth. It is an extremely rapid grower, and as the national game shows no sign of declining, there are distinct possibilities for its commercial exploitation in Australia. Its timber is preferred by cricket bat makers to any other, and with an increasing scarcity in England, the price of the timber runs to as much as 12/- a cubic foot (sometimes more). Hardy everywhere, but does best near water. 2/6 each.

VERONICA BLUE GEM.—There is always a demand for small shrubs 3 or 4 feet high. This variety has small leaves and lavender blue flowers. Hardy everywhere except B. & R. 2/6 each.

VERONICA LA SEDUISANTE.—Broad, shiny leaves, the under surface suffused deep red, and flowers of a purplish-crimson. Hardy everywhere, except B. & R. 2/6 each.

Bougainvillea Rosea. A beautiful strawberry pink variety.

GENERAL LIST

E.—Evergreen.

D.—Deciduous.

The numbers following give the average height in feet at maturity for plant grown in ordinary soil, and must be taken as a rough guide only. When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.



Dodge Park, Ashfield, N.S.W.

A pleasing feature in the policy of many large industrial concerns is the desire to beautify what, in many cases, are the very drab surroundings of factories and administrative headquarters. Those who remember the site of Dodge Park, prior to the present ownership, can best appreciate the remarkable improvement which is such a credit to those responsible. Apart from the aesthetic uplift to the whole tone of the establishment, there is a cold, hard cash advertising value when schemes such as this are properly carried out.

PRICES.—Some items are marked 2/- each, 18/- doz. This is a special cut rate, and only applies to varieties so marked. All other 2/- lines are 22/- per dozen.

ABELIA.—(After Dr. Abel, a noted physician.)

Uniflora, E.4.—Pretty dwarf s. d.
shrub, producing lilaceous
pink tubular flowers. A.B.

M.P.S. 2 0

ABUTILON (An Arabic Name).—These hardy and showy shrubs are commonly known as "Chinese Lanterns." Regular pruning after flowering will ensure compact growth, and in variegated sorts any branch reverting to green foliage should be cut away as soon as noticed, as otherwise the whole plant may return to its original green colour. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.S.P. s. d.

Boule de Nieve (Ball of Snow)

E.6.—Pure white 2 0

Cloth of Gold, E.6.—Yellow ... 2 0

Eclipse, E.6.—Orange Scarlet,

veined purple 2 0

Emperor, E.4.—Dark crimson .. 2 0

Rosaeflorum, E.6.—Rosy pink 2 0

Souvenir de Bonn E.10.—Foliage regularly margined silvery white, flowers orange, veined scarlet 2 0

Vexillarium, E.3.—Small dull crimson flowers with yellow

petals. Two varieties available—green and variegated 2 0

ACACIA (False).—See Robinia.

ACACIA. Wattle.—Some of the original varieties were armed with spines, and this prompted the name "Akazo" (to sharpen), from which we get the name of one of the most extensive genus of plants known. The Australian varieties are all evergreen, and included amongst them are some very beautiful subjects. They should be pruned after flowering, and careful watch kept on branches and trunk for borers, which, if not checked, will ultimately kill the tree. Unless otherwise mentioned, suitable for all climates.

accola, E.12.—A rare and beautiful variety with very narrow leaves. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

Baileyana, E.20.—Named after the late F. M. Bailey, Government Botanist of Queensland, but commonly known as Cootamundra Wattle. It is said that it will not flower in Brisbane or Perth, but it does well in all other divisions.

ACACIA—Continued.

s. d.

It is the best variety for garden purposes. The plant is beautiful either in silver leaf or golden bloom. Winter. 16/- doz. 1 6

cultriformis, E.8.—(Knife-shaped, referring to the leaves.)—Orange yellow, one of the best dwarf varieties. Spring 2 0

cyanophylla, E.20. (Blue leaved.)—A tall growing variety with drooping branches and long pendulous spikes of bloom. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

decurrens, E.20. The Black Wattle.—Deep golden yellow flowers. Winter 2 0

dealbata, E.20. (Whitened.)—The branches appear as if dusted with chalk. This variety is grown in the South of France for the cut flower trade, and is sold as "Mimosa." Also called the Tasmanian Silver Wattle. Lemon yellow flowers. Winter 2 0

elata, E.30. (Tall.)—One of the finest Wattles for street planting. Commonly called Cedar Wattle. Summer ... 2 0

podalyraefolia, E.20. (Podalyria leaved.)—The Queensland Silver Wattle. One of the very best, with beautiful silvery foliage and large, deep yellow flowers. Has the longest period of flowering of any Wattle. In great demand for the cut flower trade. Strongly recommended. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 6

pycnantha, E.30. "Golden Wattle." The leaves of this wattle are much broader than in other varieties. Though found also in Victoria and part of N.S.W., it is sometimes known as South Australian Wattle. A.H.M.Mt.P. 2 0

spectabilis, E.10. (Showy.)—A good variety where space is not sufficient for the larger growing sorts. Spring 2 0

ACER (Maple.)—In olden times when pikes and lances were the order of the day, Maple wood was greatly used, and it was given its botanical name, "Acer," meaning hard or sharp, in particular reference to its use for the weapons mentioned. In this class are some of the most beautiful foliage trees grown. The flowers are quite insignificant.

campestris, D.30. The English Maple.—A.M.Mt.P.H.S. 2 6

negundo, D.40. Box Elder. Light green leaves. A.M.Mt.P.H.S. 2 6

negundo argentea variegata. (See Special Items.)

s. d.

platanoides, D.50. Norway Maple.—Foliage turns orange in autumn. H.M.Mt. 2 6

polymorphum, D.20. Japanese Maple.—A beautiful tree for hedges or specimens; specially recommended where rich Autumn foliage is desired. H.M.Mt. and in sheltered places in Sydney. Seedlings 2 6

atropurpureum, D.6. Leaves about three inches across. Dark red in Spring, then change to green, and again become dark red in Autumn. H.M.Mt. from 7 6

dissectum, D.4. Leaves are deeply serrated, green in Spring, changing to rich dark red in Autumn. H.M.Mt. from 7 6

dissectum atropurpureum, D.4. Leaves similar to above, but the young leaves in Spring are dark red, changing later to green, and again to dark red in Autumn. H.M.Mt. from 7 6

osakazuki, D.6.—Leaves are deeply serrated, green in Spring, changing to red in Autumn. H.M.Mt. ... from 7 6

reticulatum, D.6. Yellowish green leaves with a network of dark green veins. H.M.Mt. from 7 6

—These are extra choice forms of the Japanese Maples, but are not so hardy. In warm climates they need the protection of a southern wall or light bush-house, with cool, moist soil, to do well. In cool climates they are the most beautiful deciduous trees grown.

pseudo platanus, D.50. Sycamore.—H.M.Mt. 2 6

saccharinum, D.30. The Sugar Maple.—H.M.Mt. 3 0

(See also Special Items.)

AESCULUS.—A name originally given to a species of oak which bore an esculent fruit (esca-food), but which is now applied to the inedible horse chestnut. It is a most beautiful ornamental tree for cool climates. Spring.

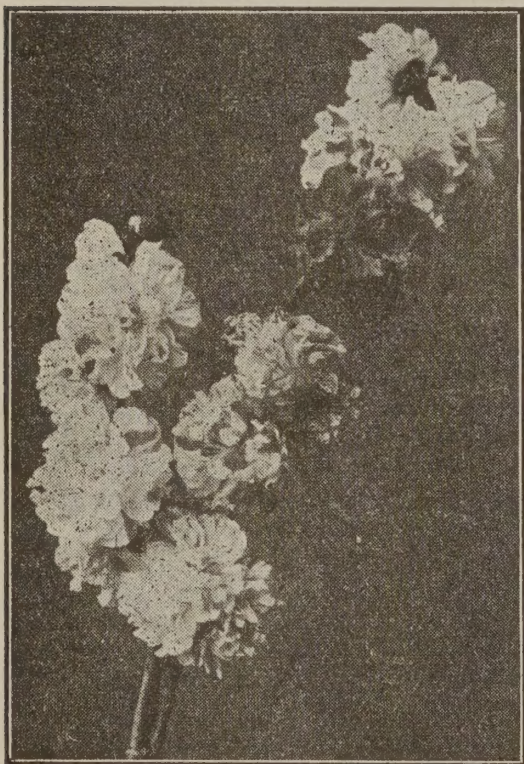
hippocastanum, D.40. (Hippocastanum, a chestnut. The nuts were formerly used in Veterinary medicine, hence the name.)—White flowers. H.Mt. 2 6

alba plena. The double white horse chestnut.—H.Mt. 3 0

rubicunda, D.20. Pink chestnut.—This is a very fine sight when in flower. One plant is doing well in a sheltered position in Sydney Botanic Gardens, but it cannot be recommended generally for Sydney climate. H.Mt. 3 0

Where seasons are mentioned, they refer to flowering periods.

- AGATHEA.**—(Agathos, excellent referring to the beauty of the flowers.)
- Coelestis, E.2.**—Sometimes called blue marguerites. It is a pretty very dwarf shrub frequently but incorrectly called Swan River Daisy.
A.B.M.P.R.S. 1 6
- AGONIS.**—(Agon, a gathering or collection, referring to the number of seeds.)
- flexuosa (flexible), E.30.**—A hardy tree from Western Australia with a pleasing weeping habit and attractive white flowers. Summer.
A.B.H.M.P.S. 2 0
- ALOYSIA.**—(Named in honour of a Spanish Queen.). Now known as Lippia.
- citriodora, D.8.** Lemon scented verbena.—If the lemon scent is all that is required, Backhousia citriodora is more suitable for Sydney. The plant requires to be pruned every winter in order to be kept bushy. Summer 2 0



FLOWERING PEACH.

Striped, showing the habit of this variety to produce occasional red flowers.

- AMYGDALUS.**—(Amyssos, to lacerate, referring to the corrugated seeds.)
- persica, D.10.** (Persian.)—Double flowering Peach. These fine spring flowering shrubs

- should be pruned quite differently from the fruiting varieties, as flower alone is wanted. After the bloom is over, prune hard back to bare main branches. We can supply in pink, red, white, and striped. Spring. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2
- pollardi, D.15.**—A single pink flowering variety, blooming before the double flowered peaches. Very attractive in early Spring 2
- ANDROMEDA.**—Named after the daughter of Cepheus, who was rescued from the sea monster by Perseus.
- Japonica, E.3.**—Dwarf shrub allied to the Erica and Rhododendron families, and requiring moist shady positions and peaty soil. The white bell-shaped flowers in long spikes are very attractive.
H. Mts. 3 6
- ANGOPHORA.**—(Aggos a vessel, phero to bear, alluding to the shape of the fruit.)
- lanceolatus, E.40.** The so-called "red gum" of the Sydney district. The bark is reddish pink, and the young shoots provide the red "gum tips" which in recent years have become so popular for decoration. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0
- ARBUTUS.**—In Celtic "Arboise" means sour, stringent fruit, and it is generally considered to be the origin of this name. Unedo is said by Pliny to have been so-called from unum edo, "I eat one" (but never a second).
- unedo, E.10.** Irish Strawberry Tree.—White flowers, resembling Lily of the Valley, followed by red fruits. Recommended as a splendid evergreen. In warm climates this plant is only a shrub, but in colder temperatures grows to a small tree. Autumn. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 2 0
- ARDISIA.**—(Ardes, a point. The anthers are like tiny spears.)
- crenulata, E.2.** (Full of Notches.)
A beautiful pot plant producing crimson berries in winter. B.R.S. 2 6
- ARDUINA.**—(Pietro Arduini, Curator of the Botanic Gardens, Padua.)
- bispinosa grandiflora, E.6.** (Two spined, large flowered.)—Cape plum. Strongly scented white flowers followed by edible fruit. Dark green leaves. Makes a compact shrub, very suitable for shrubbery or large border. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

Where no climate is indicated, hardy everywhere.

ASH.—See Fraxinus. s. d.

AUCUBA.—(The native Japanese name.)

Japonica aurea, E.4. The Gold Dust Tree.—Beautiful golden variegated foliage. Should be grown in shade to preserve the full beauty of the leaves. Only the plants producing female flowers will berry, and then only if a pollen-bearing plant is close by. H.M.Mt., or in sheltered spots in Sydney 2 6

BACKHOUSIA.—After James Backhouse of York.

citriodora, E.18. A Native of Queensland.—This tree promises to be the foundation of an extensive industry in this country, as its leaves provide an oil containing 93 per cent. citral, which is used to flavour Lemon Oil, and is an important constituent of Violet perfume. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

BAMBUSA.—(Bambos its Indian name.)

auricoma, E.2.—An extremely dwarf golden foliaged variety suitable for hedges and dwarf specimen plants 2 6

arundinacea, E.40.—The well-known Giant Bamboo. This makes quite a feature for the landscape, and gives variety to all foliage schemes 5 0

falcata, E.10.—The graceful, comparatively dwarf kind, suitable for shrubbery work. The canes are useful for stakes, and provide one of the best materials for this purpose 2 6

BANANA.—See Musa.

BAUHINIA.—Named in honour of twin brothers, John and Casper Bauhin, both famous botanists in the 16th century. The twin leaves on these plants make this name very appropriate. Spring.

alba, E.12.—A beautiful white flowering tree, rather tender except in warm climates. B.R.S. 2 6

galpini, E.10.—An attractive shrub with brick red blooms. It is suitable for coastal climates where there is only light frost. Easily one of the best Novelties available. Summer and Autumn. B.R.S. 2 6

purpurea, E.12.—Large purple flowers; beautiful. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

See also climbing plants.

BEECH.—See Fagus.

BEGONIA.—(Mons. Begon was a French Patron of Botany.) Although Begonias are generally listed as bush

s. d. house plants, the tall tree-growing varieties are extensively planted in the garden, and are therefore listed here with Shrubs. They require shelter from strong winds and partial shade, but are quite hardy in all climates except Hobart. M. & Mt.

carnea, E.6. Large pale green leaves and great bunches of rosy pink flowers 1 6

corallina, E.6.—Leaves edged red, flowers rich scarlet .. 1 6

Mabel Roseby, E.6. Pretty bronze foliage, under side red, flowers creamy white, and not as profuse as the above 1 6

Smithii, E.6. Bronze foliage, thickly spotted white, large pink flowers 1 6

Dwarf varieties—list on application.

BENTHAMIA.—George Bentham, a most distinguished English botanist. Spring.

fragifera, E.12 (Strawberry fruited.)—Himalayan Strawberry Tree. The flowers are creamy pink, two inches across, and are followed by scarlet fruit. Recommended. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

BERBERIS.—The Barberry (Berberis is its Arabian name.)

Darwinii, E.6. Dark shining foliage, with rich orange clusters of flowers. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6

Thunbergii, D.6. The foliage of this variety turns to a purplish red in Autumn. The flowers are yellow, followed by red berries. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

Wilsonii. See Special Items.

We can also supply the ordinary variety *Berberis vulgaris* and *B. vulgaris purpurea* 1 6

BIRD OF PARADISE FLOWER.—See Poinciana.

BORONIA.—After Francis Borone, an Italian servant of Dr. Sibthorp, who was killed whilst collecting plants in Greece. Spring.

megastigma, E.4.—(Large stigma.)—The sweet scented brown Boronia. Should be cut hard back after flowering. H.M.Mt.P.S. ... from 2 6

BOTTLE BRUSH.—See Callistemon.

BRACHYCHITON.—See Sterculia.

BRASSAIA.—

actinophylla, E.15. (Leaves rayed like spokes of a wheel.)—A handsome foliage tree, native of Queensland. B.R.S. 2 6

BROOM.—See Spartium.

**BROWALLIA JAMIESONII.**

BROWALLIA.—John Browallius, a friend s. d.
of Linnæus.

Jamiesoni, E.6. (Jamieson's).—Orange and yellow. Blooms in great profusion. Will not stand severe frosts. Spring and Summer. A.B.P.S. 2 0

BRUGMANSIA.—Professor S. T. Brugmans was a botanical author. Angel's Trumpet.

Knightii, E.10. (Knight's).—Large white flowers. Spring and Summer. A.B.H.Mt.P. R.S. 2 0

BRUNFELSIA.—Otto Brunfels was first a monk, then a physician, and later a botanist. This is a choice free flowering shrub, and quite uncommon. Very compact growth. Spring and Summer.

latifolia, E.6. (Broad leaved).—Lavender flowers with white eye. B.R.S. 2 6

BUDDLEIA.—In honour of Adam Buddle, an English collector, whose dried plant specimens are still preserved in the British Museum. Spring and Summer.

magnifica, E.10.—Dark purple .. 2 0

Veitchiana, E.10.—The flower resembles English lilac, and is strongly scented 2 0

Distinctive shrubs producing beautiful long spikes of bloom. The pruning after flowering should never be neglected.

(See also Special Items.)

BUXUS.—Box (pyknos, dense, referring to the wood which is used for various instruments).

arborea, E.4.—A slow-growing dwarf shrub of very compact habit 2 0

sempervirens, E.3.—The well-known dwarf hedge plant so long associated with old English gardens, 7/6 doz.; 50/- per 100.

CALLISTEMON, Bottle Brush.—(Kalos, beautiful; Stemon, a stamen.) A most appropriate name. These are excellent for planting near water, but will thrive splendidly in dry positions. Very attractive when used as a hedge. Spring.

acuminata, E.8. Larger blooms and richer colour than lanceolatus 2 0

coccinea, E.10.—Scarlet 2 0

lanceolatus, E.10. (Lance leaved.)—Scarlet 2 0

CALODENDRON (Kalos, beautiful; dendron, a tree.)—The plant fully justifies its name. It is one of the finest of the African Flora. Specially suitable for avenues or single specimens in lawns.

capense, E.40.—The magnificent "Cape Chestnut." Large panicles of flesh coloured flowers. Highly recommended. Summer. A.B.M. P.S. 2 0

CAMELLIA.—(After George Camellus or Kamel.) Compact, slow growing shrubs, eventually attaining to ten or twelve feet, and valued for their profusion of bloom in the winter. H.M.Mt.S. In Adelaide they require protection from heat.

Angelo Cocchi. White striped rose 3 0

Bonomiana. White, occasionally marked pink 3 0

Candidissima. Large pure white 3 0

C. H. Hovey. Dark crimson .. 3 0

Countess Callina, white.
Great Eastern. Bright red, semi-double 3 0

**CALLISTEMON LANCEOLATUS**

Calodendron is a beautiful flowering tree.

	s.	d.
Harriet Beecher Sheather. Salmon pink	3	0
Lady Parker, deep rose.		
Lady St. Clair. Pale pink	3	0
Metallica. Very dark red	3	0
Prince Frederick William. Light pink	3	0
Red Waratah. Bright red	3	0
Single Red, Single White. These are the original types, and not as stiff and formal as the ordinary varieties	3	0
White Waratah. White, with yellow stamens	3	0
Sasanqua. See Special Items.		
CAMPHORA (The Arabic Name).—This tree produces the camphor of commerce.		
officinalis, E.50. —One of our very best evergreen trees; much hardier in cold climates than generally supposed. For a tall hedge or dust break on main road it is unsurpassed. May be grown everywhere, but in very dry districts requires water occasionally.		
18/- doz.	2	0
CANTUA. —See Special Items.		
CAPE CHESTNUT. —See Calodendron.		
CAPE HONEYSUCKLE. —See Protea.		
CAROB TREE. —See Ceratonia.		
CARYOPTERIS. — (Literally "Winged Fruit.")		
mastacanthus, D.4. The Blue Spirea.—Blue flowers which are not at all like the ordinary Spirea. Spring. A.H.M. Mt.P.S.	2	0
CASIMIROA. — (After Cardinal Casimiro Gomez.)		
edulis, E.20. —The Mexican Apple. An uncommon fruiting tree, native of Mexico, and suitable for A. B. M. P. S. zones. The trees bear when about 7 years old, and the fruit is described as having a delicious pear-like taste. It is quite distinct from the ordinary well-known apple, and belongs to a totally different family	2	3
CASSIA. —Kasia was its old Greek name.		
artemisioides, E.6. — A native shrub well worthy of cultivation. It is a dwarf, compact habit, with graceful foliage and yellow flowers abundantly produced. Summer	2	0
Candolleana, E.10 (de Candolle a very prominent botanist.) —One of the best yellow flowering shrubs. Will not stand too much frost. Requires pruning after flowering to improve the shape of the plant. Autumn	2	0

	s.	d.
didymobotrya, E.6. —A particularly fine-foliaged and robust growing Cassia. The heads of blooms are larger than other Cassias, and the plant keeps in flower a much longer time. Brought from Egypt by the diggers. Spring to Autumn. B.R.S. 2 6		

CASTANOSPERMUM (Castanon, a chestnut; sperma, a seed. The seeds taste like chestnuts).—A large, spreading tree with fine foliage.

australis, E.30. The Moreton Bay Chestnut.—Flowers saffron. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0	
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CATALPA SPECIOSA.

CATALPA.—The Indian name. Summer.

Bungei, D.10. (Bunge's.)—Greenish yellow, with red spots ..	2	0
speciosa, D.20. (Beautiful.)—White and purple	2	0
syringaefolia, D. 20. (Lilac-leaved.)—White	2	0

CEANOTHUS.—A name of doubtful application.

divaricatus, E.10 (Spread apart.) —Covered with blue flowers in spring. H.M.Mt.	3	0
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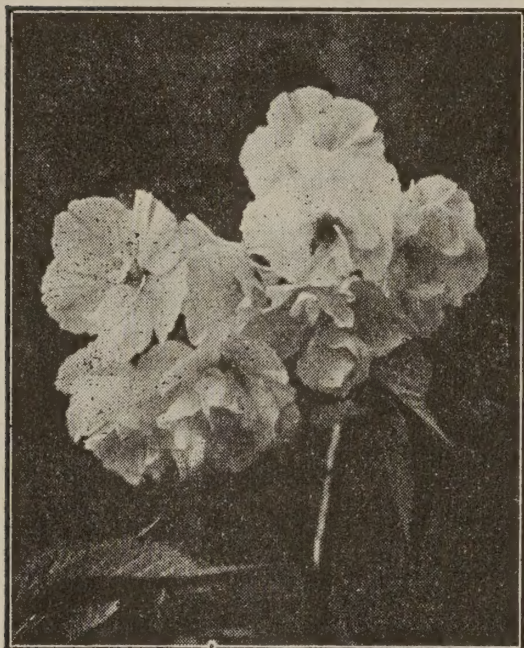
CEDAR.—See Cedrus, Juniperus, or Melia.

CERASUS.—Said to be called after a town in Pontus in Asia.

lauro-cerasus, E.20. Cherry laurel or English Laurel. A fine hedge plant. Spring. H.M.Mt.S.	1	6
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CERASUS JAPONICA — Japanese
flowering Cherries. Spring.

	s. d.
J. H. Veitch, D.10. —Rosy pink	2 6
Mt. Fuji. —Semi-double white ..	2 6
Sieboldtii rosea superba , darker than J. H. Veitch. H.M.Mt., and on heavy hill land may be tried in Sydney	2 6



FLOWERING CHERRY.

CERATONIA.—Keraton, a horn or pod.
siliqua, E.20. (Podded.)—Carob
Tree, or St. John's Bread.
Requires a hot, dry climate.
The pods and seeds make
good cattle fodder

2 0

CERATOPETALUM (Keras, a horn, and
petalon, a petal).

apetalum, E.40.—The large leaved
Christmas Bush. Requires
plenty of moisture to do well.
Summer. H.Mt.S.

2 0

gummiferum, E.30.—The popular
Christmas Bush; one of the
very best evergreens. After
flowering fully one-third of
the plant should be pruned
back, and, if manured the
succeeding season, the flower
will be greatly improved.
Where the colour is not
naturally rich, it may be im-
proved by lightly scattering
a handful of powdered iron
sulphate on the soil in Sep-
tember. In October or No-
vember the plants must not
suffer from drought, other-
wise the bloom will fall.
Summer. M.Mt.S. ... from

2 0

CERCIS.—The Scriptural Judas Tree is
Silquastrum. Spring.

canadensis, D.20. (Canadian.)—
Pale red. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. ..

2 6

siliquastrum, D.20.—Red. A.H.
M.Mt.P.S.

2 6

CESTRUM.—(An old Greek name.)

nocturnum, D.8. (Night flower-
ing.)—Greenish white flowers
in Summer. A.B.P.R.S. ...

2 0

CHESTNUT.—See *Castanea*.

CHAMAELAUCIUM.—A name of doubt-
ful origin.)

uncinatum, E.5.—The Geraldton
Wax Flower. A graceful
flowering shrub, native of
Western Australia. It al-
ways attracts considerable
attention by its delicately
coloured tea-tree like flowers,
which are produced in
Spring. It requires a well-
drained position, and is fre-
quently killed by over water-
ing in winter. A.M.P.S. ..

3 0

CERATOSTIGMA WILMOTTIAE. See
special items.

CHINESE HAWTHORN.—See *Photinia*.

CHINESE LANTERN.—See *Abutilon*.



CHOISYA.—In honour of M. Choisy, a
Swiss botanist.

ternata, E.4. (Arranged in threes,
a reference to the leaves.)
—A pretty white flowered
dwarf shrub, suitable either
for hot or cold climates.
Spring

2 0

Berries are just as attractive as flowers.

- CHORIZEMA.**—(Choros, a dance; zema, a drink.) s. d.
- cordata**, E.3.—A dwarf, free flowering shrub, native of Western Australia. The orange and red pea-shaped flowers are borne on long spikes produced in great profusion. A.M.P.S. 2 0
- ilicifolia**, E.3.—Similar to the previous variety, but the spikes are longer, and lend themselves to decoration more readily. A.M.P.S. ... 2 0
- CHRISTIA.**—Synonymous with *Strophanthus capensis*.
- grandiflora**, E.5.—Peculiar red and yellow flowers. Summer. A.B.S.P. 2 0
- CHRISTMAS BUSH.**—See *Ceratopetalum*.
- CLETHRA.**—(A Greek name meaning a ladder.)
- arborea**, E.12. (Tree-like.)—The Lily of the Valley Tree. H.M.Mt. Summer 2 6
- CLIANTHUS.**—(Kleios, glory; anthos, a flower.) Spring.
- puniceus**, E.6.—New Zealand Glory Pea. Pink. Requires pruning to keep it shapely and growing well. A.H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 6
- puniceus albus**, E.6.—White. A.H.M.Mt.S.P. 2 6
- COPROSMA.**—
- Baueriana picturata**, E.6.—Leaves have a blotch of yellow in the centre 2 6
- Baueriana variegata**, E.6.—Leaves heavily margined creamy yellow 2 6
- lucida**—(Shining), 16/- doz. .. 1 6
- Splendid hedge plants for hot, dry climates or sea fronts.
- CORAL TREE.**—See *Erythrina*.
- COTONEASTER.**—(Literally Quince-like.) Spring.
- buxifolia**, E.4. (Box leaved.)—White 2 0
- microphylla**, E.4.—Small leaved 2 0
- Simonsii**, D.8. (Simon's.)—Small white flowers followed by red berries 2 0
- francheti**, E.8.—Handsome arching, canes heavily laden with orange-red berries in Autumn and Winter. Spring 2 0
- Hardy plants which give a pleasing effect when covered in berries. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
- CRATAEGUS.**—(Kratos, strength; referring to the extreme hardness of the wood.) Commonly called Hawthorn or May, but as *Spirea* is also called "May," it leads to much confusion. Customers will avoid delay if they definitely state the correct name when ordering. Spring.
- Carrieri**, D18.—Large fruit. Very showy, and with good autumn foliage. Highly recommended 2 6
- crenulata**, E.8.—Bears red berries in winter. Makes a very fine hedge, 18/- doz. 2 0
- crus-galli** (Cock's Spur), D.8.—Flowers white, tinged red. Lovely Autumn foliage and red fruit 2 6
- oxyacantha**, D.12. (Sharp thorned).—Double crimson .. 2 6
- oxyacantha**, D.12.—Double pink 2 6
- oxyacantha**, D.12.—Double white 2 6
- pyracantha**, E.8.—Bears yellow berries. All the varieties are successful in A.H.M.Mt.P.S. ? 0
- pyracantha angustifolia.** See special items.
- CREPE MYRTLE.**—See *Lagerstromia*.
- CRICKET BAT WILLOW.**—See *Salix Coerulea* in special items.
- CROTOLARIA.**—(Krotalon, a castanet; the seeds rattle in the pods if shaken.)
- laburnifolia**, E.8.—A unique shrub, producing spikes of greeny yellow blooms, which bear a distinct resemblance to small birds suspended by their beaks from the branch. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6
- CUPHEA.**—(Cuphos, curved, referring to the seed pods.) Summer.
- lorullensis**, E.4.—Yellow and red 2 0
- platycentra**, E.2. Cigar flower. —Red, tipped white, 16/- doz. 1 6
- Hardy everywhere except snow regions.
- CYDONIA.**—Cydon, in Crete, the native place of the Quince.
- Japonica**, D.6. (Japanese.)—Flowering Quince. This is the spring flowering shrub, commonly known as "Japonica." As Japan has many native plants similarly designated, it is most confusing to use only the least important name 2 0
- atrococcinea**, D.4. A rich crimson 2 6
- moerloosii**, D.4. White and pink flowers on the same branch 2 0
- nivalis**, D.4.—White 2 0
- rosea**, D.4.—A pleasing pink .. 2 6
- rubra grandiflora**, D.4. A rich bright red 2 6
- Sargentii**, D.4. Apricot 2 6
- Suitable for all climates except B. and R. Prune after flowering.



**CRATAEGUS
CRENULATA**

s. d.

CYPHOMANDRA.—"Kypthoma," a hump. Notice the anthers.

betacea, E.10. (Beet-like.)—The Tree Tomato. The fruit is edible. Plant requires to be well staked to prevent wind blowing it over. B.R.S. .. 2 0

CYTISUS.—Originally found in Cythnus.

laburnum, D.12.—Common Laburnum. Yellow. May be grown everywhere except Brisbane and R. 2 0
This plant takes several years to flower. Spring.

stenopetalus. A quick-growing shrub similar to Genista fragrans, but flower heads are much larger. Blooms the first year. Spring 2 0

DAPHNE.—The Nymph of Grecian fable.

odora, E.3.—White flowers, from 3 6

rubra, E.3.—Red, flowers earlier than the white. By planting both varieties a longer period of flowering may be obtained 5 0

Suitable everywhere except B. They dislike excessive wet, but do best in a moist, shady position. Winter.

DAVIDSONIA.—(Named after its discoverer.)

pruriens, E.15.—A tall shrub, producing reddish flowers followed by purple fruits. A native of northern New South Wales and Queensland. Spring. B. & R. ... 2 6

DEUTZIA.—(After J. Deutz, a Dutchman.) Wedding Bells. Spring.

candidissima flora plena, D.4.	s. d.
Double white	2 0
gracilis, D.2. Double white, very dwarf grower	2 0
rosea flora plena, D.4. Double pink	2 0
Pride of Rochester, D.4. Double flowers, pink with white centre	2 0
Free flowering shrubs, valuable for their blooming in early spring when other flowers are scarce. A.H.M. Mt.P.S.	
	2 0

DIERVILLA.—Discovered by Mons. Dierville. (Syn. Weigelia.) Spring.

Abel Carriere, D.6. Rosy crimson	2 0
amabilis, D.6. Light pink	2 0
candida, D.6. Pure white	2 0
conquete, D.6. Large pink	2 0
Eva Rathke, D.6. Dark crimson ..	2 0

Hardy and beautiful spring flowering shrubs. Suitable to all climates except B.R. 2 0

DIOSMA.—(Dios, divine; Osme, odour. Some authorities declare the claim open to challenge. The leaves were used by Hottentots with grease to anoint their bodies.)

ericoides, E.4. (Erica-like).—	
White	2 0
Very compact, dwarf, flowering shrubs with scented foliage. A.H. M.P.S.	



CYTISUS STENOPETALUS.

Note the variability in colour of *Eucalyptus ficifolia*.

**DIERVILLA AMABILIS.**

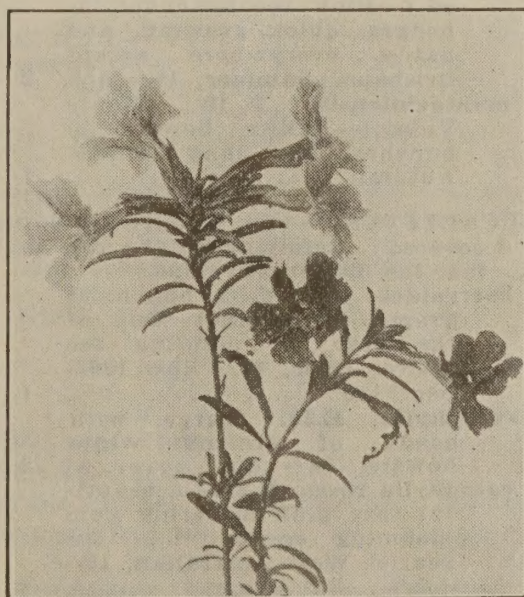
s. d.

DIPLACUS.—(Dis, two; plakos, a capsule.)**hybrida, E.3.**—Orange buff flowers which, if used by themselves, make a very fine decoration. Summer. A.M.P.S. 2 0**puniceus, E.3.**—Flowers similar to above, but dark Italian red in colour. Summer. A.M.P.S. 2 0**DOMBEYA.**—A French botanist, J. Dombey, is responsible for this name.**Dregiana, E.12.**—Pure white, sweet scented blooms which have a great attraction for bees. Autumn. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0**Mastersi, E.12.**—White. Larger blooms than the preceding variety, but flowers are not so abundantly produced. Autumn. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0**DORYANTHES.**—(Dory, a spear; Anthos, a flower. In allusion to the long, straight flower stems.)**excelsa, E.12.** Gigantic Lily.—Handsome native plant with red flowers, on long spikes; also known as "Gymea," "Spear Lily," "Torch Lily," etc. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6**larkinii, E.12.**—A Queensland variety with larger and more brilliant flowers. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6**DOUBLE APPLE.**—See *Malus*.**DOUBLE CHERRY.**—See *Cerasus*.**DOUBLE PEACH.**—See *Amygdalus*.**DOUBLE PLUM.**—See *Prunus*.**DOUBLE QUINCE.**—See *Cydonia*.**DRACAENA.**—Drakaina, a dragon. The milky juice when dry becomes a hard gum, very like the resinous substance called Dragon's blood. Spring.**Australis, E.8** 2 0**terminalis, E.20** 2 0

Handsome shrubs giving a tropical effect with their distinctive foliage and growth. A.B.M.P.R.S.

DURANTA.—Castor Durantes, a physician to Pope Sixtus V.**Plumieri, E.8.**—Lavender flowers followed by yellow berries. This is a favourite hedge plant in Sydney, but makes a good subject for the shrubbery as well. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S., 16/- doz. ... 1 6

100/- per 100.

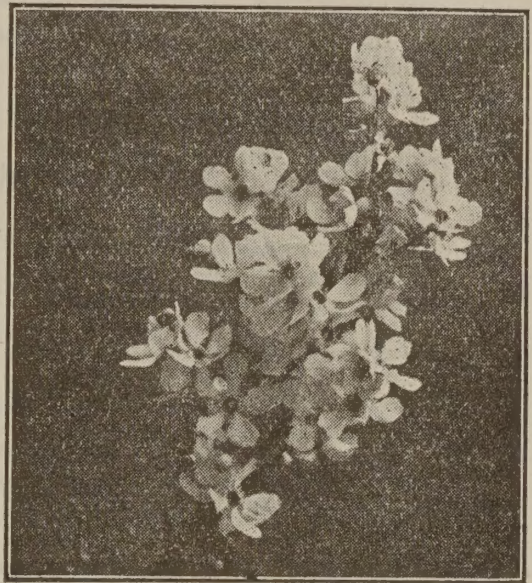
alba, E.8.—White flowered variety sometimes used alternately with the blue for hedges, but as it is of slower growth, it is not recommended for the purpose. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 2 0**ELEOCARPUS.**—(Elaia the olive, and carpus fruit.)**Cyaneus, E.20.** (Blue).—A striking native shrub, producing clusters of white fringed flowers, followed by blue berries, which give it the name of Blue Berry Ash. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6**EDWARDSIA.**—Sydenham Edwards, draughtsman for the Botanical Magazine.**microphylla, E.12.** (Micros, small; phyllon, a leaf.)—A very fine, yellow flowering shrub from New Zealand, where it is known as "Kowhai." Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6**ELAEAGNUS** (Eleagnos, a wild olive. The fruit somewhat resembles an olive).**Japonica macrophylla aurea variegata.**—This, being interpreted, means a Japanese variety having large golden variegated leaves. Spring 2 0**DIPLACUS PUNICEUS.**

	s. d.		s. d.
ELDERBERRY. —See <i>Sambucus</i> .			
ELM. —See <i>Ulmus</i> .			
ENGLISH LAUREL. —See <i>Cerasus lauro-cerasus</i> .			
ERYTHRINA. (<i>Erythros</i> , red.)—Coral Tree.			
coralodendron. —A tall growing, deciduous variety producing deep scarlet flowers. A.B. M.P.R.S.	2 6		
crista-galli , D.8. (Cockscomb.)—Deep scarlet. A most unique shrub. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 0		
indica , D.30.—This is the well-known Indian Coral Tree, and is a native of tropical New South Wales, Queensland, North Australia and Asia. This Coral Tree is largely seen round Sydney flowering in winter. The Illawarra Flame Tree (<i>Sterculia acerifolia</i>) is frequently called "Coral Tree," which causes much confusion. Winter. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 0		
speciosa. —The Coral Trees are indispensable because of their brilliant red flowers offering such a contrast to surrounding foliage. The ordinary <i>Erythrina indica</i> grows too large for small gardens, but this variety is recommended as being dwarfer in habit, and much more brilliant when in bloom. Highly recommended. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2 6		
ESCALLONIA. —(Escallon, a Spanish traveller in South America.)			
macrantha , E.6. (Large flowered.)—Pink; recommended for hedges, quick growing, and hardy everywhere except Brisbane. Summer, 18/- doz.	2 0		
montevidei ensis, E.10 (Monte Video.)—White flowers in bunches on long stems. Autumn	2 0		
EUCALYPTUS. —(Eu, well; Kalypto, covered. Referring to the cap sealing the flower envelope.)			
botryoides (<i>botrys</i> , a bunch of grapes, <i>oides</i> -like.)—One of the best for planting for shelter trees, 16/- doz. 100/- per 100	1 6		
calophylla , E.20. Large, with heads of creamy white flowers, 18/- doz.	2 0		
calophylla rosea , E.25.—A beautiful rosy pink flowering gum blooming earlier than the Scarlet West Australian, 18/- doz.	2 0		
citriodora , E.75. Lemon scented Gum.—A very valuable essential oil is being distilled from the leaves of this variety. It promises to provide a new industry in this country, 18/- doz.	2 0		
corynocalyx , E.100. Sugar Gum. Largely planted for fodder and shelter purposes. Not suitable for moist climates, 16/- doz., 100/- per 100 ...	1 6		
ficifolia , E.15. (Fig-leaved.)—The scarlet Gum of Western Australia. This variety is the leading feature in King's Park, Perth. Prof. E. H. Wilson, Assistant Director of the Arnold Arboretum, describes the Scarlet Gum as follows:—"California and other parts of the world enjoying a similar climate, are indebted to Western Australia for the red-flowered <i>Eucalyptus ficifolia</i> , truly a jewel beyond price among lesser trees. Had Western Australia given no other treasure to the world than this exquisite gem, it would be entitled to a warm place in the affection of all flower-lovers." Summer, 18/- doz.	2 0		
Special attention is drawn to the fact that in this variety and <i>E. calophylla rosea</i> , there is only one known means of propagating, viz., by seeds. As it is quite impossible to control the bees and wind in the distribution of pollen, it can never be guaranteed that these varieties will always flower true to the colour of the parent trees. White flowers will occasionally be produced on a small proportion of the young plants, and varying shades of orange, scarlet and crimson on the balance. The greatest care is taken in procuring seed, but we cannot give any guarantee, and make all sales subject to the above uncertainty.			
globulus , E.150.—The Tasmanian Blue Gum.—Highly esteemed in other countries for its invaluable service in absorbing water from swamps and preventing the breeding of mosquitoes which carry malaria, 16/- doz., 100/- per 100	1 6		
sideroxylon rosea. See special items. The Eucalyptus listed here present some peculiarities regarding climate. <i>Calophylla rosea</i> and <i>ficifolia</i> are not suitable for Brisbane, while <i>citriodora</i> is a native of Queensland. All three varieties are susceptible to heavy frost in the young stages, but if sheltered the first two or three winters, may be grown in all except the coldest Australian climates.			
EUGENIA. —After Prince Eugene, of Savoy.			
jambosa , E.12. The Rose Apple.—Large fruited, and lovely foliage. B.R.S.	2 6		

The dwarf Grevilleas are beautiful shrubs.

s. d.

- Luehmanni, E.10.** A beautiful tall shrub.—The best of the Eugenias. The young leaves are a lovely pink on opening, changing to purple and then green. Makes a splendid hedge. Spring. B.R.S. 2 6
- myrtifolia, E.20.**—A tall shrub with richly coloured young foliage. The berries are reddish purple, and somewhat pear shaped. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- pendula, E.15.**—Rich red foliage when young, and purple berries. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- Smithii, E.20.**—The Native Lilly Pilly; makes a splendid tall hedge 2 0
- Tomlinsii.**—See special items.
- uniflora, E.6.**—Brazilian Cherry. —Richly coloured foliage. A.B.P.R.S. 2 6
- ventenatii, E.40.**—Weeping Lillipilli. An extra tall growing variety with drooping branches, giving quite a distinct appearance with its graceful foliage and habit. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- EUONYMUS** (Eu, good; Onoma, a name literally of good repute.)
- japonica, E.10.** The large growing variety valued chiefly for its red berries in Autumn.. 2 0
- japonica aurea, E.6.** A golden-leaved variety of the above 2 0
- latifolius albus, E.4** 2 0
- latifolius atrea, E.8** 2 0
- Hardy evergreen variegated shrubs which are indispensable in cold climates. Hardy everywhere except B.
- EUPATORIUM.**—(Mithridates Eupator, King of Pontus.)
- lanthinum, E.4.** — Very large heads of dark lilac flowers in winter. Winter. B.S. 2 6
- EUPHORBIA.**—(Euphorbus, physician to the King of Mauritania.)—Christ's Thorn.
- splendens, E.4.**—Suitable for rock work or a very dry situation. Very prickly. Bright crimson flowers. Spring to Autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- EXOCHORDA.**—
- grandiflora, D.6.** Pearl Bush.—Considered one of the most beautiful white flowering shrubs in cultivation. Hardy everywhere except B.R. Spring 2 0
- macrantha, D.6.** Larger flowers than grandiflora 2 0
- FAGUS.**—(Phago, to eat; a reference to the edible seeds.)
- sylvatica, D.50.** (Silva a wood. Literally woods loving.)—Common Beech. H.M.Mt. .. 3 0

**EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA.**

- sylvatica purpurea** (Purple Beech), D.30. — Leaves in Spring are red, changing to a deep purple. H.M.Mt. ... 7 6
- FEIJOA.**—(Named in honour of J. da Silva Feijo.)
- sellowiana, E.10.** — A unique flowering and fruiting shrub, native of South America. The red and white blooms are quite attractive in spring, and are followed in the autumn with a green but very finely flavoured fruit, which is just coming into prominence. One fruit thoroughly ripened will scent the whole house. Highly recommended. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6
- FELICIA.**—(Felix, happy.)
- angustifolia, E.2.** (Narrow leaved.)—Lilac flowers of a very cheerful appearance. Suitable for all climates except B. Late Spring 2 0
- FICUS.**—(The Latin word for the Fig.)
- australis, E.60.**—Port Jackson Fig. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- macrophylla, E.60.**—Moreton Bay Fig. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0
- Hilli, E.30.** A beautiful variety.—Specially suitable for tall hedges or street planting. Usually sold as F. Nitida. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0
- FIG.**—See Ficus.
- FLAME TREE.**—See Sterculia.
- FLOWERING CYPRESS.**—See Tamarix.
- FORSYTHIA.**—(Named in honour of Wm. Forsyth.)
- viridissima** (very green), D.8.—A hardy shrub bearing clear yellow bell-shaped flowers. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

Hibiscus. Unexcelled for warm coastal climates.

	s.	d.		s.	d.
FRANGIPANNI. —See <i>Plumieria</i> .			GRAPTOPHYLLUM. —(Grapho, to write; phyllon, a leaf. Referring to the marking on the leaves of some species.)		
FRAXINUS. —(The original Latin word for the Ash.)			EarlII, E.6. —A pretty red flowering Queensland shrub. Summer. A.B.P.R.S.	2	6
americana, D.30. —American Ash	2	0	GREVILLEA. —(Right Hon. C. F. Greville, a patron of botany.)		
excelsior, D.50. —English Ash ..	2	0	Banksii Fosterii, E.6. —A richly coloured dwarf form of the Silky Oak. The flowers are rich crimson, produced over a long season. Summer.		
excelsior aurea. —Golden form of above	3	6	B.R.S.	2	6
oxycarpa, D.30. —The desert Ash. A shapely tree, particularly suitable for the cooler country districts. It is one of the first to break into leaf in the spring, and holds its yellow autumn foliage well into the winter. H.M.Mts.S.	2	0	Dallachiana. See special items.		
Very valuable ornamental and timber trees, particularly suited for specimens and avenues but must not suffer from drought. Not suited to B. and R.			Hilliana, E.20. —White. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0
GARDENIA. —(Dr. Garden, an American.)			robusta, E.40. (Silky Oak.)—Orange. Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.	1	9
globosa, E.15. —Large single white flowers and fine glossy foliage. Spring. A.B.P.R.S. ..	2	0	Rosmarinifolia, E.3. —Another native shrub worth while. The foliage is a silvery green, somewhat like rosemary, and the flowers rosy red with pale cream centre. Spring	2	0
intermedia, E.3. Very free flowering.—Pure white and very fragrant. Spring. A.B.P.R.S.	2	0	GUAVA. —See <i>Psidium</i> .		
magnifica E.4. —Very large, white, scented flowers. Used for hedges in Japan, and recommended for similar treatment in Australia. Spring. A.B.P.R.S.	2	0	GYNERIUM.		
GENISTA. —(In Celtic "Gen" is a small bush.) This was the emblem of the Plantagenets (<i>Planta genista</i>).			argenteum, E.10. —The well-known Pampas Grass. The plumes, when cut and dried, give a good decorative effect	2	0
Andreana, E.4. (Crimson and yellow.)—A very pretty flower like the yellow broom in shape. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. ..	2	0	HARPEPHYLLUM.		
fragrans, E.4. —A dwarf, compact yellow flowering shrub with fragrant pea-shaped flowers. A.H.M.Mts.P.S.	2	0	caffrum. —A tall evergreen tree of noble appearance which is of special value for planting on large lawns or for avenue purposes. It is a native of South Africa, and grows up to elevations of 5,000 feet. This would make it quite suitable for climates similar to Brisbane, Perth or Sydney. In its native home it is known as Kaffir plum, and reaches a height of 30 to 40 feet. An excellent specimen may be seen in the Sydney Botanic Gardens ..	2	0
GIANT LILY. —See <i>Doryanthes</i> .			HABROTHAMNUS (Habros, gay; thaminos, a shrub.)		
GLEDITSCHIA (<i>Gleditsch</i> a German botanist.) The Honey Locust.			elegans, E.6. —Showy scarlet flowering shrub, nearly always in bloom. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0
tricanthos, D.50. (Three spined.)—White	2	0	HAKEA. —(After Baron Hake). Pin cushion flower.		
By constant clipping it may be used as a thorny hedge. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.			Eucalyptoides, E.8. —(Eucalyptus like.) A West Australian shrub bearing crimson flowers with cream anthers. Recommended. Spring. A.M.P.S.	2	6
GOLDFUSSIA. —(Dr. Goldfuss, Professor at Bonn.)			HAWTHORN. —See <i>Crataegus</i> .		
anisophylla E.3. —Lavender Bell-shaped flowers contrasting well with bronzy foliage. Spring. A.M.P.S.	2	0	HELIOTROPIUM. (Helios, the sun; trope, twining. It is generally considered that the flowers are always facing the sun.) The juice of the leaves mixed with salt was used in early days to remove warts. Cherry Pie. Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S.		
GORDONIA. —(Named after Mr. Gordon, a London nurseryman.)					
anomala, E.10. —A very rare flowering shrub classed by some botanists as <i>Camellia axillaris</i> . It produces large creamy white flowers in spring. H.M.Mts.S.	3	6			

Pink or blue colour in Hydrangeas is determined by soil.

	s.	d.
Aureum, E.2. —Golden leaves and pale blue flowers	2	0
President Garfield, E.2. —Light mauve or purple	2	0
Priapo, E.3. —Dark blue	2	0
Swanley Giant, E.3. —A very large type. Dark	2	0
La Petite Nigresse. Dark purple ..	2	0
HIBISCUS. —Virgil's name for the Marsh Mallow.		

HIBISCUS—Evergreen Type.

These particularly free-flowering shrubs are great favourites in Sydney and Brisbane, and are extensively used for hedges. They are all susceptible to frost, and may require sheltering the first winter in colder climates. Summer and Autumn.

Andersonii, E.4.—A dark red variety with a rich black eye. It is very susceptible to frost and only recommended for B.R.S. 2 0

Aureole.—Golden apricot, suffused pink, rosy carmine eye. Growth moderately bushy. B.R.S. 2 0

Camdeni, E.8. Single red.—This variety is the one usually seen about Sydney. A.B.P.R.S. 18/- doz. 2 0

Conqueror, E.6. (Buff yellow, crimson base.)—A very fine variety. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

General Courteses, E.8.—A splendid scarlet, very large flower. A.B.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0



GREVILLEA
BANKSII FOSTER

George Harwood Single pink, dark centre. This variety has a different style of growth to the other varieties, and it is not advisable to mix them when making a hedge. B.R.S., 18/- doz. .. 2 0

Gloria.—Chinese orange, suffused and veined madder lake. Equal in size to any of the large-flowered older varieties, while the colour is magnificent. B.R.S. 2 0

Island Empress, E.6. Rich pink.—A double form of Island Queen. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

Island Queen, E.8. Rich pink.—A good colour and distinct. B.R.S. 2 0

Julius Camfield. See special items.

Lambertii, E.8.—Double crimson. B.S. 2 0

Madeline Champion.—Rich apricot with deep strawberry-red eye merging into a rosy white zone at base of petals. Much larger than Conqueror, which it resembles, but with more substance in the petals. Strong growing and compact habit. B.R.S. 2 0

Peachblow, E.8. — Semi-double flowers of a beautiful salmon pink colour. One of the best. B.R.S. 2 0

Rosy Morn.—Old Rose with deeper veination, with salmon old rose on reverse of petals. The flowers are not extra large, but the colouring is distinct from any other variety. B.R.S. 2 0

Rose Scott, E.6.—Single. Rose pink with dark eye. B.R.S. 2 0

Tango Queen, E.6. — Beautiful coppery shade, darker than Conqueror. B.R.S. 2 0

HIBISCUS—Deciduous Type.

mutabilis alba, fl. pl., D.10.—Large double white. Autumn 2 0

mutabilis rosea plena, D.10.—White turning to pink as the flower gets older. Autumn 2 0

HIBISCUS.—Syriacus Type.

Syrian, D.10. This type is suitable for both hot and cold climates. Summer.

alba plena. Double white, dark eye 2 0

Boule de Feu. Fiery red. Double. 2 0

Coelestis. Azure blue. Single .. 2 0

De la Veuve. Heliotrope single 2 0

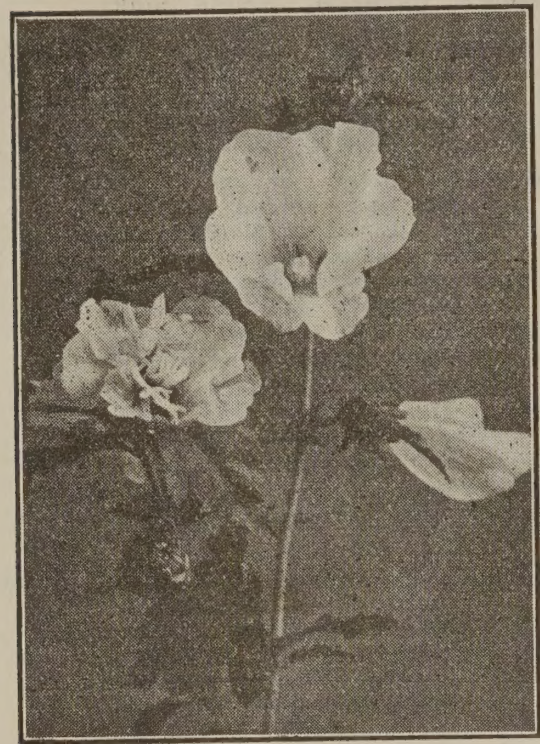
Paeoni florus. Deep rose double 2 0

Pompon Rouge. Deep crimson double 2 0

Rubra fl. pl. Rich carmine double 2 0

Totus albus. Pure white. Single 2 0

Jacarandas in bloom are beautiful.



HIBISCUS SYRIACUS.

Showing single and double types.
Suitable for coldest climates.

HIBISCUS.

moscheutos. — Hardy herbaceous plants from North America which have been greatly improved in the last few years. They produce in Summer extra large single blooms 8 to 10 inches across in varying shades of white, pink and red. The plants die down in winter, shooting again in the spring from the roots. These Hibiscus have been a special feature in Hyde Park, Sydney, also in the Melbourne Botanic Gardens. Hardy everywhere 2 6
(Or one plant each of three colours for 7/-.)

HOLLY.—See Ilex.

HONEY LOCUST.—See Gleditschia.

HORSE CHESTNUT.—See Aesculus.

HOVENIA.—(After David Hoven.)

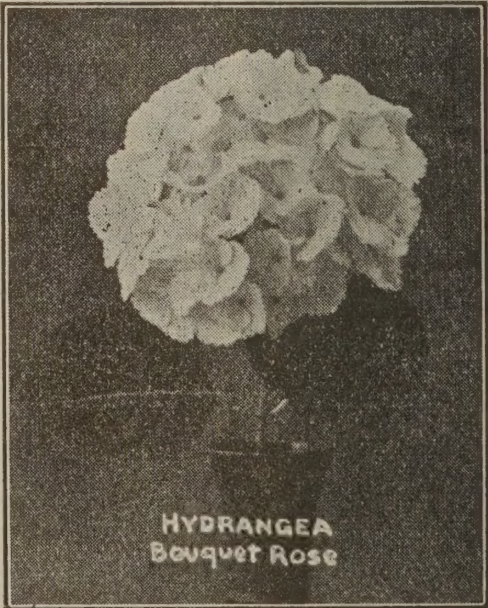
dulcis, D.20.—The Chinese Raisin. A tall tree from China, producing curious fruits which contain a sweet pulp. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

HYDRANGEA.—(Hydor, water; angeion, a vessel. Referring to the shape of the seed vessel. Incidentally an indication as to their successful cultivation, as they rejoice in moist positions.) Summer.
The problem of the colour in Hydrangeas has at last been solved.

s. d.
As is commonly known, while the whites remain quite unaffected, the other varieties may be pink, or blue, according to the soil in which they grow. In some instances it has been noted that both colours have been seen on the one plant. Scientists have investigated the question thoroughly, and we have pleasure in advising that to obtain the blue colour it is necessary to have the soil in an acid condition, also that iron must be present in sufficient quantity to affect the change in colour. In limestone country, or in soils in which lime has been freely used, which is the very opposite of an acid soil, the colour will be pink.

To ascertain whether soil is acid, or alkaline, take a small sample from the position in which the Hydrangeas are to grow, and place it in a tumbler, pouring over it a wineglassful of muriatic acid. If the liquid fizzes and bubbles freely the soil may be considered alkaline; but if only feeble bubbles appear, or none at all, it may be considered as acid. Iron, if not naturally in the soil, may be added in the form of sulphate of iron, lightly sprinkled on the surface, at the rate of one handful to two square yards, and watered in.

Ajisai, E.6. Rosy blue.—Distinct type, different to other varieties	2 0
Madam Mouilliere (White with pink eye.)—Very large ...	2 0
Avalanche. Pure white.—Large truss	2 0
Bouquet Rose	2 0
Dentelle	2 0
Mont Rose	2 0



Lilacs should be more extensively planted.

HYDRANGEA—Continued.	s.	d.
Ornament	2	0
Radiant	2	0
Souv. de Madam Chataud	2	0

The colours of these varieties are pink or blue, according to soil. All varieties suitable for B.H.M.Mt.S. In Adelaide they require shady, moist positions.

See Special Items for new varieties of Hydrangeas.

HYMENOSPORUM.—(Hymen, a membrane; sporos, seed.)

flavum, E.30. A yellow flowering native tree similar to Pittosporum. — Very pretty. Spring. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

HYPERICUM.—(An old Greek name.) Pretty dwarf shrubs. Summer.

Moserianum, E.3.—Yellow 2 0

Moserianum tricolor, E.3.—Yellow flowers and variegated leaves. Suitable for Rockeries 2 0

ILEX.—(A name given by Virgil to the Holly Oak.)

The Hollies are particularly valued for their berries, and the failure of some varieties to set seed is a matter for some concern. It should be mentioned that some Holly plants produce male flowers only, some female blooms, while others produce both on the same plant. The first will never seed; the second only when a pollen-bearing plant is near enough for cross-fertilisation; while the third may always be depended on for a crop. We have limited numbers of grafted plants of the last-named type, but except when specially ordered, seedlings of the ordinary green variety are supplied, which may be one of the above types.

aquifolium, E.15. English Holly. —H.M.Mt. and the heavy hill soil round Sydney 2 0

aquifolium.—Special line of layers or grafts from proved berry-bearing trees from 3 6

alba marginata, E.10. Silver Holly.—Grafted plants. H. M.Mt. 3 6

aurea variegata, E.10. (Golden Holly.)—Grafted plants. H. M.Mt. 3 6

cornuta, E.15. Chinese Holly.—H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

Most beautiful evergreens in their proper climates.

ILLAWARRA FLAME TREE. — See Sterculia.

INDIAN HAWTHORN.—See Rhamphilepis.

INGA.—(Its native name in South America.) Summer.

portoricensis, E.6. (Porto Rico.) —White Tassel Flower. B.S. 2 0

pulcherrima, E.6. (Most beautiful. Red tassel flower. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

IOCHROMA.—(Ion, violet; chroma, a colour.) Summer.

tubulosa, E.8. — Blue tubular flowers. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

W. V. Seymour, E.8.—Bunches of royal purple flowers. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

JACARANDA.—(The Brazilian name.)

mimosaeifolia, D.30. Lavender bell-shaped flowers in Spring. Splendid for avenues or street planting. It is one of the glories of the North Coast country. Susceptible to frost in young stages. A.B.M.P.R.S., 18/- doz. ... 2 0

JAPONICA.—See Cydonia.

JASMINUM.—(Ysmyn, its Arabic name.)

fruticans, E.8. — Yellow. A shrubby variety, sweetly scented and suitable for any Australian climate. Spring 2 0

grandiflorum, E.10.—White. May also be grown as a climber. Spring 2 0

primulinum, E.6. Semi-double yellow.—A fine subject for the shrubbery. Spring 2 0

sambac, E.8.—Large white; suitable only for warm climates. Summer. B.R.S. .. 2 6

JUDAS TREE.—See Cercis.

JUSTICIA.—J. Justice. (A Scotch horticulturist.)

magnifica, E.4.—Pink flowers of curious shape. B.R.S. Requires shade in Adelaide. Spring 2 0

KERRIA.—(After M. Kerr, of Ceylon. Synonymous Corchorous.)

japonica, D.4.—Single yellow flowers in early Spring 2 0

japonica fl. pl. D.4.—Double yellow 2 0

KOELREUTERIA.

paniculata, D.12.—A hardy deciduous tree from China, the foliage colouring yellow in Autumn. It bears large trusses of small yellow flowers in Summer. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 2 6

KURRAJONG.—See Sterculia.

LABURNUM.—See Cytisus.

LAGERSTROEMIA. — (Magnus Lagerstroem, friend of Linnaeus) Crepe Myrtle. Summer.

Eavesii, D.8. — Mauve. Extra good variety. A.B.M.P.R.S. 3 6

flos-regina, D.12.—Bright pink, long spikes. It is known as "The Pride of India." The best pink variety 2 6

Oleanders are specially suited for dry climates.

LAGERSTROEMIA—Continued.

- indica rubra*, D.20.—Bright red 2 6
indica alba, D.8.—White 3 6
 Highly recommended. They require pruning hard back to the trunk each winter.

LAGUNARIA.—

- Patersoni*, E.30.—Norfolk Island Hibiscus. A tall-growing, pink flowering tree specially suited for sandy soils and sea shore planting
 Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 2 0

LANTANA.—(An ancient name for *Viburnum*.) These hybrid varieties are very showy plants and, except in Brisbane, do not, as a rule, produce fertile seed. Consequently, there is no danger of their becoming a pest.

- Chelsea Gem*, E.4.—(Orange and red.)—Very showy, 16/- doz. 1 6
Drap d'or, E.4.—Yellow, 18/- doz. 2 0
Sellowiana, E.4.—Mauve, 16/- doz. 1 6
Snowflake, E.4.—Pure white, 18/- doz. 2 0

These are the pick of the Lantanas. They are very useful for bedding purposes as they require very little attention, and flower nearly all the year. A.M.P.S.

LASIANDRA.—(Lasios, woolly; aner, an anther.) Summer and Autumn.

- Edwardsii*, E.4.—A new variety raised in Victoria. Of compact growth, and has larger flowers than *macrantha*.
 A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

- macrantha*, E.8. (Beautiful blue flowering shrub.)—Should be kept well cut to keep it shapely. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

- macrantha grandiflora*, E.6. Extra large flowers of deep purple.—The best of the varieties, and one which can be strongly recommended. A.B.M.P.S. 2 6

- rosea*, E.6. (Pink.)—Very free flowering. B.S. 2 0

- LAURUS.**—(Laur, green—Celtic.)
nobilis, E.20. Sweet Bay.—The Daphne of the ancient Greeks and consecrated by them to priests and heroes. The leaves provided the true Crown of Laurels. A.H.M.
 Mt.P.S. 2 0

LAURUSTINUS.—See *Viburnum*.

LAVANDULA.—(Lavo, to wash, referring to lavender water.)

- dentata* (toothed leaves), E.3.—Purple flowers, 16/- doz. .. 1 6

- spica*, E.2. (Spike.)—Common lavender. Hardy everywhere except B. 16/- doz. 1 6

- stoechas*, E.3.—(French Lavender.)—Makes a good hedge. Hardy everywhere except B. 16/- doz. 1 6

A new industry awaits development in the distilling of lavender oil. Samples produced at Gosford, N.S.W. are much superior to anything ever imported.

LAVENDER.—See *Lavandula*. s. d.

LEONOTIS.—(Lion's Tail.)

- Leonurus*, E.4. A dwarf evergreen shrub bearing spikes of dark orange flowers.
 Spring 2 0

LEPTOSPERMUM.—(Leptos, slender; sperma, a seed.)

- Nicholsii*, E.8. A New Zealand shrub with lovely crimson flowers.—One of the very best ornamentals available.
 Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

LIGUSTRUM.—(Ligulare, to tie. The flexible shoots were used for this purpose.) Very hardy shrubs for hedges or specimens. The flowers are not suitable for picking, but the seeds provide food for many birds.
 Spring and Summer.

lucidum. (Shiny.) — Japanese privet for tall hedges.

- per doz. 2 6
 per 100 17 6

ovallifolium aureum elegantissimum.—A beautiful Golden privet; suitable for specimens or hedges. It wants regular clipping to maintain the bright yellow colour
 each 1 6

These plants are pot grown, and will transplant with much greater satisfaction than the rooted cuttings offered in some quarters at much lower rates, 16/- per doz., 100/- per 100 1 6

- pubescens*. (Downy.)—The small leaved privet. The variety mostly used for hedges
 per doz. 2 6
 per 100 17 6

LILAC.—See *Syringa*.

LILLY PILLY.—See *Eugenia*.

LIME OR LINDEN TREE.—See *Tilia*.

LINUM (from *linon*, the old Greek name).

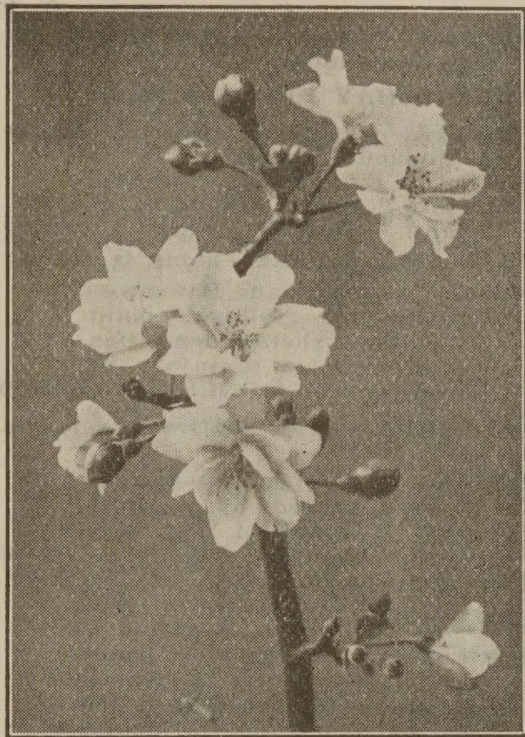
- trigynum* (three styles), E.3.—An old identity worthy of more cultivation, producing a profusion of large, clear yellow, bell-shaped flowers in winter. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

LIQUIDAMBAR.—(Really "Liquid Amber" referring to the gum produced by some species.)

- stryaciflua*, D.40. (Storax flowering.)—The Maple-like leaves turn purple, crimson and yellow in autumn. A most beautiful tree. H.M.Mt.S. ... 3 0

Purple-leaved Plums are a welcome break in foliage.

- LIRIODENDRON.**—(Lirion, a lily; dendron, tree.) Spring. s. d.
tulipiferum, D.40. Tulip Tree.
 —A choice flowering tree
 for H.M.Mt. 3 0
- LITHOSPERMUM.**—(Lithos, a stone, sperma, a seed.)
coerulea, E.1.—A dwarf shrub suitable for rockwork. The flowers are a lovely blue. Summer. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- LOPHOSTEMON.**—See *Tristania*.
lucidum variegata, E.8.—Variegated shrub suitable for specimens on lawns 2 6
- MACADAMIA.**—(John Macadam, M.D., a prominent Victorian.)
ternifolia, E.20. Queensland Nut. — An ornamental and valuable fruit-tree producing very sweet nuts with extremely hard shells. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0
- MACKAYA.**—(After Dr. J. F. Mackay.)
bella, E.6.—Lilac purple. Spring B.R.S. 2 0
- MAGNOLIA.**—(Professor Magnol of Montpellier.) All the varieties are hardy everywhere except B. & R.
conspicua, D.10.—Pure white, with a small dark eye. This is the true variety. Spring from 5 0
fusca, E.8. (Brown stalked.) —Port Wine Magnolia. Should be in every garden on account of its delightful fragrance. Spring 2 0
grandiflora, E.20.—Large pure white, known in America as Bull Bay Tree. Summer, from 3 0
obovata purpurea, D.10.—Deep purple, a particularly fine sort. Late winter ... from 5 0
stellata, D.6. — White starry flowers. One of the real gems of the garden. Late winter from 5 0
stellata rosea, D.6.—Pink star shaped flowers. Late winter, from 5 0
- MALUS.**—Crab Apple.
 Hardy deciduous trees flowering in early Spring, followed by small apples very sour to the taste. All are worked on Northern Spy Stocks to ensure blight-proof roots. A.H.M.Mt.P.S.
alba plena. White flowers. double 2 6
floribunda purpurea. Flowers are large single crimson. Foliage bronzy purple when young, changing to dark bronzy green 2 6
Parkmannii. Flower buds rich carmine, flowers rosy, semi-double 2 6
rosea plena. Soft pink. Double
Schiederkeril. Rich rose pink. Double flowers 2 6



MALUS ROSEA PLENA.

- MAPLE.**—See *Acer*. s. d.
MAY.—See *Spiraea* and *Crataegus*.
MELALEUCA.—(Melas, black, and Leukos, white.) The Tea Tree, frequently, but incorrectly spelt "Ti." The Ti tree is a cordyline. The bark of some species shows the above mentioned contrast.
hypericifolia, E.8. (*Hypericum-leaved.*)—The Scarlet Tea Tree. Spring 2 0
- MELIA.**—(Melia, the Manna Ash, on account of the resemblance to that tree.)
Azedarach, D.20. White Cedar. —Lilac flowers in spring, 18/- doz. 2 0
 Hardy everywhere. The berries have been proved poisonous to animals.
- METROSIDEROS.**—(Metra, heartwood; sideros, iron.)
tomentosa, E.20. (Covered with short hairs.)—The Pohutukawa of New Zealand; blood red flowers. At Xmas time a very beautiful tree. M.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- MICHAELMAS DAISIES.**—See *Herbaceous* section at end of book.
- MOCK ORANGE.**—See *Philadelphus*.
- MONTANO.**
grandiflora, E.10. A handsome foliage plant producing in mid-winter long spikes of white flowers somewhat like Marguerites. A.B.P.S. 2 6

Rhododendrons are killed by lime.

- s. d.
- MORETON BAY CHESTNUT.**—See *Castanospermum*.
- MORETON BAY FIG.**—See *Ficus*.
- MURRAYA.**—(Professor Murray, Editor of Linnaeus' works.)
exotica, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers. A good hedge plant. Summer. B.R.S. ... 2 0
- MUSA.**—(The Egyptian name is Mauz.)
ensete. Abyssinian Banana.—Ornamental foliage plant Requires a sheltered position as it is liable to injury by severe frost. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 3 0
- MUSSAENDA.**—(The native name in Ceylon.)
frondosa, E.6. (Leafy.)—Orange flowers backed by a white leaf; a beautiful and rare shrub. Summer. B.S. 2 6
- MYRTLE.**—See *Myrtus*.
- MYROXYLON.**

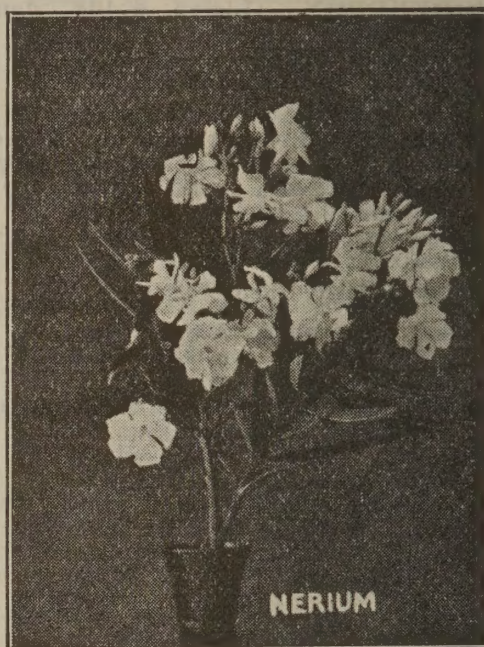
pereirae.—One of the most beautiful shade trees available. It grows to a height of 35 or 40 feet, and although partially deciduous in winter, presents such a distinct and pleasing outline with its graceful drooping branches as to class it amongst the best of the rare trees. It is a native of Peru, and requires a temperate climate similar to Brisbane and Sydney. A sub-tropical substitute for the English Ash of the colder climates. Highly recommended 2 6

- MYRTUS.**—(Myron, perfume.)
communis, E.6. (Common.)—Myrtle. The flower was considered sacred to Venus, but was awarded to bloodless victors and used as a symbol of authority for Magistrates. A handsome evergreen. Spring. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6

- NANDINA.**—(Its name in Japan.)
domestica, E.4. The sacred Bamboo of Japan.—Large spikes of white flowers in spring, and graceful foliage which turns a beautiful reddish brown in cold climates 2 6

- NERIUM.**—(Neros, moist. Referring to their native places of growth.) It should be understood that they are quite hardy in very dry places as well. Suitable for specimens or hedge work. Commonly known as Oleander. Spring to autumn.

- Alba*, E.10.—Single white, 18/- doz. 2 0
- Dr. Golfin*, E.6.—Deep rosy red, single 2 0
- Luteum Plenum*, E.6.—Semi-double, creamy-yellow 2 0



- s. d.
- Madame Martin*, E.6. — Semi-double salmon 2 0
- Madonna Grandiflora*, E.6.—Very large, semi-double, white .. 2 0
- Mrs. F. Roeding*, E.8.—Semi-double salmon 2 0
- Monsieur Belaguiet*, E.6.—Single light pink 2 0
- Professor Martin*, E.6.—Single crimson 2 0
- Souv. de Cazalis Allut*, E.6.—Rich dark crimson; single 2 0
- Splendens*, E.10.—Very large double pink 2 0
- Splendens Variegata*, E.6.—Leaves variegated yellow, flowers double pink 3 0
- NEW ZEALAND CHRISTMAS BUSH.**
 —See *Metrosideros*.
- NEW ZEALAND FLAX.**—See *Phormium*.
- NEW ZEALAND GLORY PEA.**—See *Clianthus*.
- OAK.**—See *Quercus*.
- OCHNA.**—(Ochne, the wild pear tree.)
multiflora, E.6. (Multus, many; flora, flower.) — Yellow flowers in spring, followed by scarlet and black berries. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2
- OLEA.**—(Elaia, the Olive.)
europaea, E.20. Common Olive. 1 6
- A splendid variety for hedges as it withstands heat and drought. As it transplants very badly from the open ground we are discarding this method of growing and offer plants from four inch pots which quite obviates any danger. 1/6 each; 16/- doz.; 100/- per 100.

OLEA—Continued.

s. d.

We can also supply several fruiting Olives, such as Picholine, Lucca, Corregiola, Pigale and Verdale 2 6
These make attractive specimens in the shrubbery, and are valued for their fruit for pickling and oil.

OLEANDER.—See Nerium.**OLIVE**.—See Olea.**OSMANTHUS**.—(Osme, perfume; anthos, a flower. It is declared to be similar to fresh apricots.)

ilicifolius variegatus, E.4.—The so-called Japanese variegated Holly. A.H.M.Mts.P.S. 2 0

PAMPAS. See Gynarium.**PEARL BUSH**.—See Exochorda.**PEPPER TREE**.—See Schinus.

PHILADELPHUS. — (The Grecian name.) Mock orange or Syringa. This last term is most confusing as it is also the botanical name for lilac. Spring 2 0

grandiflorus, D.6. Single. Large flowers. White 2 0

speciosa, D.6.—Single white ... 2 0

Virginal, D.6.—A most beautiful semi-double white variety. Highly recommended 2 0

PHORMIUM.—(Phormos, a basket. One of the uses made of the fibre.)

tenax, E.6. New Zealand Flax. —Plant in moist positions in any climate 2 0

tenax variegata. — Variegated leaves 3 0

PHOTINIA.—(Photeinos, shining.)

serrulata, E.15. Chinese Hawthorn.—A white flowering tall shrub with beautiful young red leaves. The flowers are quite useless for cutting as they have a most objectionable odour, but when bearing seed the plants are most attractive. Makes a good hedge. Spring, 18/- doz. 2 0

glabra rubens. See special items.

PITTOSPORUM.—(Pitte, pitch, sporos, seed. They are covered with resinous pulp.)

crassifolium, E.12. (Thick-leaves) 2 0

eugenoides, E.20. (Eugenia-like), 18/- doz. 2 0

eugenoides variegata, E.15 2 0

nigrescens, E.20. (Nigra, black) 2 0

undulatum, E.20. (The Native Daphne.)—Fills the whole garden with fragrance at night. Spring, 18/- doz. .. 2 0

PISTACIA.

chinensis.—Trees which produce coloured foliage in Autumn are always in great demand, and the *Rhus succedanea* has for some time been most popular. Owing, however, to it causing serious skin trouble, the *Rhus* is being

s. d.

condemned by many authorities. In *Pistacia chinensis*, however, we have a rival excelling all the charm of *Rhus* without any ill effects from handling foliage or plants. *Pistacia* is considerably like *Rhus* in appearance, and grows into a bushy shrub or tree, and is eminently suited to small gardens in all climates. Highly recommended. Plants available in winter only 2 6

PLATANUS.—(Platys, broad; referring to the spreading habit of growth.) **orientalis**, D.50. (Eastern.)—

Suitable to all climates except B.R. Special quotations for quantities. Plane Tree. Splendid tree for avenue or specimen planting 2 0

PLUMBAGO.—(Plumbum; lead. The plant was always prescribed for an eye disease of this name.) Summer.

capensis, E.6. Blue. A.B.M.P.R.S.

18/- doz. 2 0

capensis alba, E.6. Pure white.

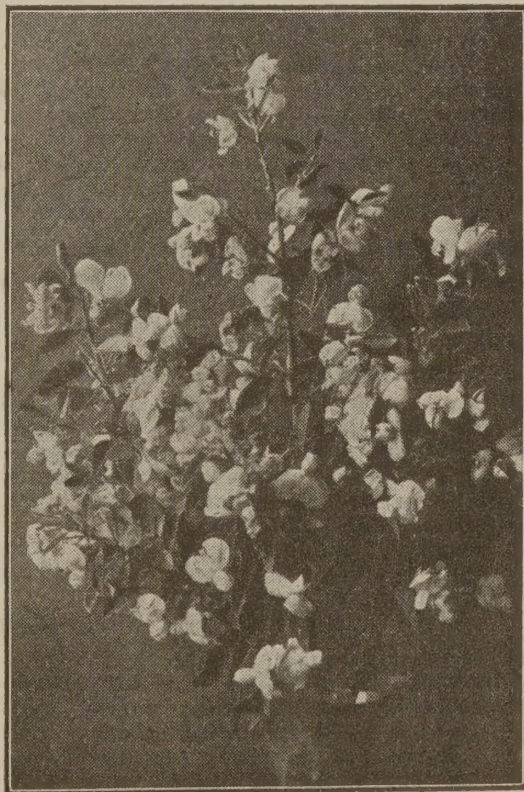
A.B.M.P.R.S., 18/- doz. ... 2 0

PLUMIERIA.—(Plumier, a French Botanist.)

acutifolia. (Sharply pointed.)—

Frangipanni Tree, a beautiful shrub for warm climates. Very strongly scented. Will not stand frost. Summer.

B.R.S. 3 6

**PODALYRIA GRANDIFLORA.**

- PODALYRIA.**—(Podalirius, the son of Aesculapius.) s. d.
- grandiflora, E.6.**—The best of all the Podalyrias; flowers pea shaped, of a lovely shade of pink; leaves densely covered with silvery hairs. The Queensland Wattle known as *Acacia Podalyriaefolia* is so called because of its resemblance to this plant. Spring. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
- POINCIANA.**—Mons de Poinci, Governor of Antilles.)
- Gilliesi, E.6.** (Bird of Paradise Flower.)—Yellow and red. Spring 2 0
- POINSETTIA.**—(Discovered by Mons Poinsette.)
- pulcherrima, D.10.** (Most beautiful.) — Insignificant true flowers of green and yellow surrounded by enormous bracts of brilliant scarlet. Very susceptible to frosts. Winter. A.B.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- POPLAR.**—See *Populus*.
- POPULUS.**—The Romans planted this tree extensively in their cities whence it was called "Arbor populi," the tree of the poplars or common people. Everywhere except R.
- Bolleana, D.50.**—An upright form of the silver poplar 2 0
- balsamifera, D.50.**—The Balsam Poplar of spreading habit .. 2 0
- deltoides, D.40.**—Extremely vigorous large leaved variety. The main veins in the leaves are distinctly shaded red .. 2 6
- dilitata, D.50.**—Upright Poplar (Syn. *P. Pyramidalis* and *Lombardy Poplar*) 2 0
- The varieties prefer rather moist soil, but will grow in any climate.
- PORT WINE.**—See *Magnolia fuscata*.
- PORTUGAL LAUREL.**—See *Cerasus lusitanica*.
- PRIVET.**—See *Ligustrum*.
- PROSTANTHERA.** See special items.
- PROTEA.**—(Proteus, a sea god, was credited with being able to change himself into any shape. The application refers to the great diversity of form of the species.)
- mellifera, E.8.** (mellifer, honey.) —Cape Honeysuckle, pink and yellow. Spring. No good in B. & R., but elsewhere quite successful 3 6
- PRUNUS.**—(Prunum, a plum.)
- Blirelana Fl. Pl.**—See Special Items.
- Moserii fl. pl.**—The best semi-double pink flowering plum. The buds are red, opening in early spring into very dainty semi-double pink blossoms. Strongly recommended. Purple foliage.. 2 6
- Pissardi.**—Beautiful purple foliage, but the flowers are insignificant 2 6
- Pissardi nigra, D.20.**—A darker foliated form than the preceding 2 6
- sinensis, D.6.** (Chinese.)—Double flowering plum. Pink 2 6
- sinensis alba, D.6.**—Double white 2 6
- Vesuvius.**—Large leaves of purple bronze which makes a splendid contrast to the almost universal green in a garden 2 6
- The varieties may be grown anywhere except B. & R.
- PSIDIUM.**—(A Greek name originally applied to the Pomegranate.)
- Cattleyanum, E.8.**—Purple guava. A.B.M.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- Parker's Hybrid, E.15.**—Large white fruit. A.B.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- pyriferum, E.15.**—Yellow guava. A.B.P.R.S., 18/- doz. 2 0
- PUNICA.**—(Puniceus, scarlet, referring to the flowers.) Spring.
- granatum, D.10.**—Common Pomegranate, 18/- doz. 2 0
- granatum fl. pl.** Double red .. 2 0
- granatum Andre Leroy.**—Reddish salmon, white margin, 18/- doz. 2 0
- PYRUS.**—(Pirum, the pear.)
- aucuparia, D.30.** Mountain Ash or Rowan. A fine ornamental tree valued for its lovely autumn tints and scarlet berries. Suitable everywhere except B.R.S. .. 2 6
- QUEENSLAND FIRE TREE.**—See *Stenocarpus*.
- QUEENSLAND NUT.**—See *Macadamia*.
- QUERCUS.**—(From the Celtic *quer*, fine; *cuez*, tree.) Oak.
- coccinea, D.50.** (Scarlet.)—One of the finest oaks imaginable; foliage turns deep scarlet in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. .. 2 6
- Palustris, D.50.** Pin Oak.—Considered one of the most beautiful of American Oaks; foliage deep crimson in autumn. H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
- robur, D.50.**—English Oak. H.M. Mt.P.S. 2 6
- virens, E.40.**—The Evergreen Oak, H.M.Mt.S. 2 6
- The scarlet oaks require cold climates to bring out the true glory of their leaves.
- RHAPHIOLEPIS.**—(Rhaphis, a needle; lepis a scale.)
- indica, E.8.** Indian Hawthorn.—White with pink centre followed by black berries. The brown-red leaves of the young growth give a very pleasing effect. An excellent hedge plant. Spring, 18/- doz. 2 0

Neriums are used for hedges.

- RHAPHIOLEPIS**—Continued. s. d.
- intermedia**, E.6.—White and pink. Spring 2 0
- ovata**, E.3.—White. Spring ... 2 0

RHODODENDRON.—(Rhodon, a rose; dendron, a tree.)

hybridum.—Named varieties. List on application from 7 6

Rhododendrons are essentially shade loving plants and should be placed in positions where they will always have at least a little moisture. Peat soil is not imperative, as good loamy soil with an addition of well rotted manure will grow them well. Each spring they should have a thick mulching of leaves to keep the soil cool in summer. On no account should they be planted in limestone country or should lime be allowed near them. They may be successfully grown on the hills of the North Sydney line, but otherwise are most at home in M.Mt. & H. Spring.

RHUS.—(Rhudd, red. Colour of the fruit of the original variety.)

succedanea, D.10. (A substitute.) —Leaves turn to bright crimson in autumn. Though this is not so graceful as some, it is recommended as the only non-suckering variety 2 0

Planters are particularly warned about touching the leaves of this tree as it effects some people at certain seasons of the year with rhus eczema. Many are quite unaffected by its powers. Hardy everywhere except B. and R.

ROBINIA.—J. Robin, a French Botanist.)

pseudo acacia, D.40. (False Acacia).—A beautiful deciduous tree, but suckers badly and becomes a nuisance in a garden. It is a most valuable timber tree, and it is recorded that a gate post in Baltimore was good after 100 years' service. Spring .. 2 0

ROMNEYA.—Named after Rev. Dr. T. Romney Robinson.)

trichocalyx (Hairy calyx), 5.—This variety is almost identical with the giant Californian Tree Poppy (R. Coulteri), but is of much easier cultivation. The plants are somewhat bushy in habit, but are partially herbaceous, frequently dying to the roots in the winter. The grey-green foliage is a marked contrast to the huge white flowers. It is rather inclined to sucker, but can easily be kept in control. E. 2 6

RONDELETIA.—(Mons. W. Rondelet.) Spring and Summer.

amoena, E.8. (Pleasing).—This is a shrub we can highly

recommend as suitable for coastal climates. Salmon pink flowers like a beautiful Laurustinus. B.S. 2 6

speciosa major, E.6. Crimson flowers.—Slow grower. B.S. 2 6



ROSMARINUS.—(Ros. dew; marinus, the sea. Seaside plants.)

officinalis, E.4., 16/- doz. 1 6

"There's Rosemary, That's for Remembrance," is perhaps the most popular reason why this plant is grown. It should not be neglected as a hedge or border plant. It used to be an emblem of fidelity between lovers, and was worn at weddings and funerals, where it was thrown into the grave.

ROWAN.—See *Pyrus aucuparia*.

RUSSELIA.—After Dr. Russel.

juncea, E.4. (Juncus, a rush.) —Scarlet tubular flowers; recommended as suitable for planting with Bouvardias. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

SAPIUM. See special items.

SALIX.—(Sal, near; lis water. Celtic.)

babylonica, D.50.—Weeping Willow. One by one the old beliefs are shattered for this tree is now proved to be a native of China. The "willow" on which the harps were hung was *Populus euphratica*, 16/- doz. 1 6

caprea, D.30.—Sometimes known as Pussy Willow or Goat Willow. The long canes produce large silky buds in early spring. If they are cut in this stage, they will last for a considerable time for decorative work, 18/- doz. 2 0

SALIX—Continued.

- coerulea*.—See Special Items. s. d.
- viminialis*, D.25. (Twiggy).—
Basket Willow, 18/- doz. .. 2 0
- vitellina aurea*, D.20.—Golden
Basket Willow 2 0
May be grown in any climate, but
are best near water.

SAMBUCUS.—Cambuke, a musical instrument which used to be made of Elder wood. Commonly known as Elderberry.

- nigra*, E.25. Small white flowers
freely produced in Summer.
In England the berries are
used for making Elderberry
wine 2 0

SCENTED VERBENA.—See Aloysia.

SCHINUS.—(A Greek name.)

- molle*, E.20. Pepper Tree—
A fast growing shade tree,
suitable for hot dry climates,
but will do anywhere,
16/- doz. 1 6

The Pepper is unique in that some trees only produce male flowers (which never produce berries), while the others, bearing female blooms, only set seed when a pollinizing tree is near at hand. Seedlings only are offered which may or may not seed.

SENECIO.—(Senex an old man; a reference to the white hair-like calyx.)

- petasites*, E.6. A shrub with
large leaves and bearing
broad heads of yellow
flowers after the manner of
a hydrangea. Winter. B.
and S. 2 6

SESBANIA.—(Sesban. The Arabic name.)

- tripettii*, D.10.—The Brazilian Glory
Pea. Handsome foliage and
rich tango coloured flowers,
produced in long racemes.
Requires hard pruning after
each flowering. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

SILKY OAK.—See Grevillea.

SNOWBALL TREE.—See Viburnum.

SPARTIUM.—(Spartor, cordage; a reference to the flexible shoots.)

- juncum*, E.8. Spanish Broom.
— Yellow. A beautiful
flowering shrub. Spring and
Summer, 18/- doz. 2 0
- multiflorum album*, E.8.—White
Broom. Spring 2 0

SPIRÆA.—(Speira, a wreath.) Sometimes called "English May" which name is also applied to Hawthorn.

- ariaefolia*, D.6. Single white
profuse bloomer. Spring.
A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 6
- Anthony Waterer*, D.6. Crimson
flowers. Summer. A.H.M.
Mt.P.S. 2 0

- Reevesiana*, D.6. Large bunches
of pure white flowers.
Spring, 18/- doz. 2 0

- Reevesiana*, fl. pl. The double
flowered form. Spring, 18/-
doz. 2 0

STENOCARPUS.—(Stenos, narrow, carpus, fruit.)

- sinuatus*, E.30. Queensland Fire
Tree.—Curious scarlet flowers
rayed like the spokes of
a wheel. Recommended.
Incorrectly called *S. Cunninghamii*. Summer. A.B.
P.S. 2 0

STERCULIA.—(Sterculus, a heathen god.)

- acerifolia*, D.50. (Maple leaved.)
—Illawarra Flame Tree produces large bunches of scarlet bell shaped flowers which are very conspicuous. Makes a splendid avenue tree.
Late Spring. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

- diversifolia*, E.50. Kurrajong.—
Most strongly recommended
as a shade and fodder tree;
rather slow growing, but
invaluable in drought, 18/-
doz. 2 0

STRAWBERRY TREE.—See Arbutus.

STRELITZIA.—(Named after Charlotte, Queen to George III., of the house of Mecklenburgh Strelitz). Bird's Tongue Flower.

- augusta*, E.15.—A tall growing
plant with very distinctive
foliage and bearing white
flowers in spring. Specially
suitable where foliage contrast
is required. A.B.M.
P.R.S. 3 6

- regina*, E.3.—Peculiarly handsome flowers of pale blue
and gold. Spring. A.B.M.
P.R.S. 5 0

SWEET BAY.—See Laurus.

SYNCARPIA.—Syn, together; carpos, fruits; several of which are united in one head.)

- laurifolia*, E.60. Turpentine
Tree.—A fine subject for
street planting. B.S. 2 0

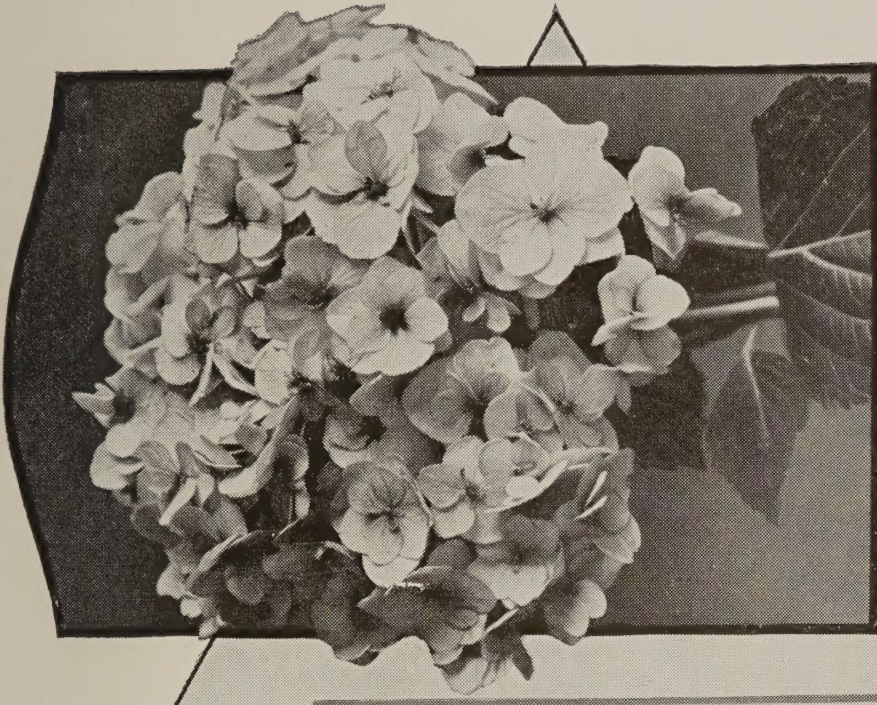
SYRINGA.—See Philadelphus.

SYRINGA.—Lilac. The Persian name is Syrinx. These beautiful spring flowering plants are so well known that no introduction is necessary. They are generally considered as Mountain plants, but may be grown successfully on the hills round Sydney, and in selected shady spots in Adelaide. H.M.Mt.S.

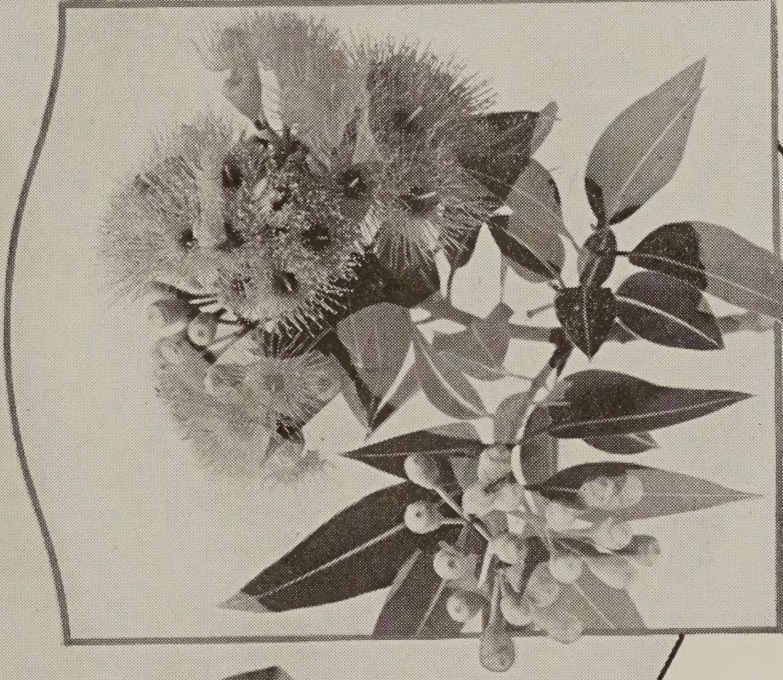
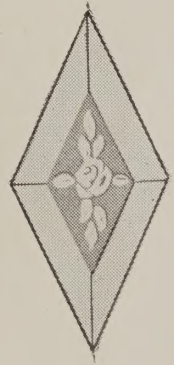
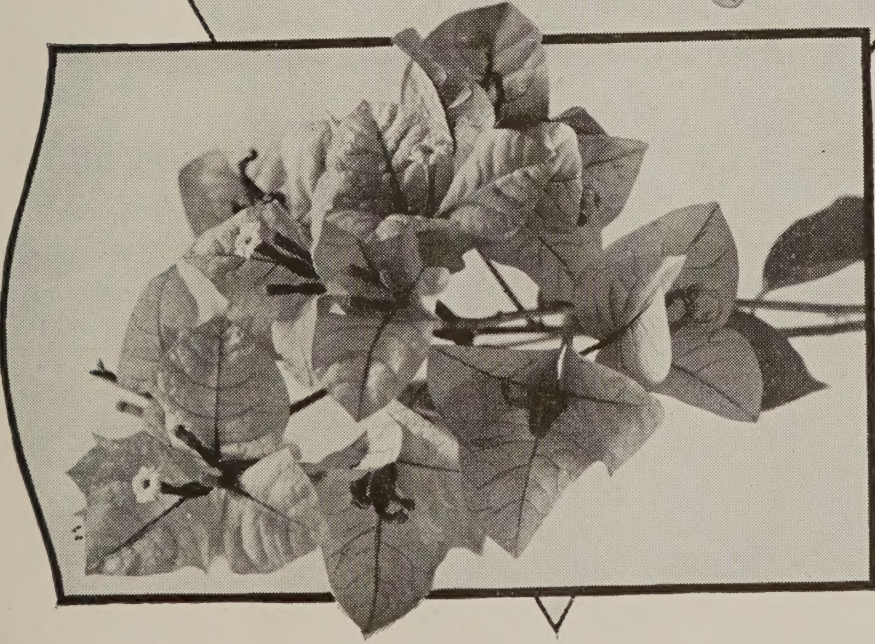
- Abel Carriere*, D.8.—Double dark
blue 2 6
- A. W. Paul*, D.8.—Single
Vio-laceous red 2 6
- Belle de Nancy*, D.8.—Double
satin pink 2 6

Bougainvillea Magnifica Trailli. The best purple.

HYDRANGEA DOMITOL.
An excellent new semi-double variety.

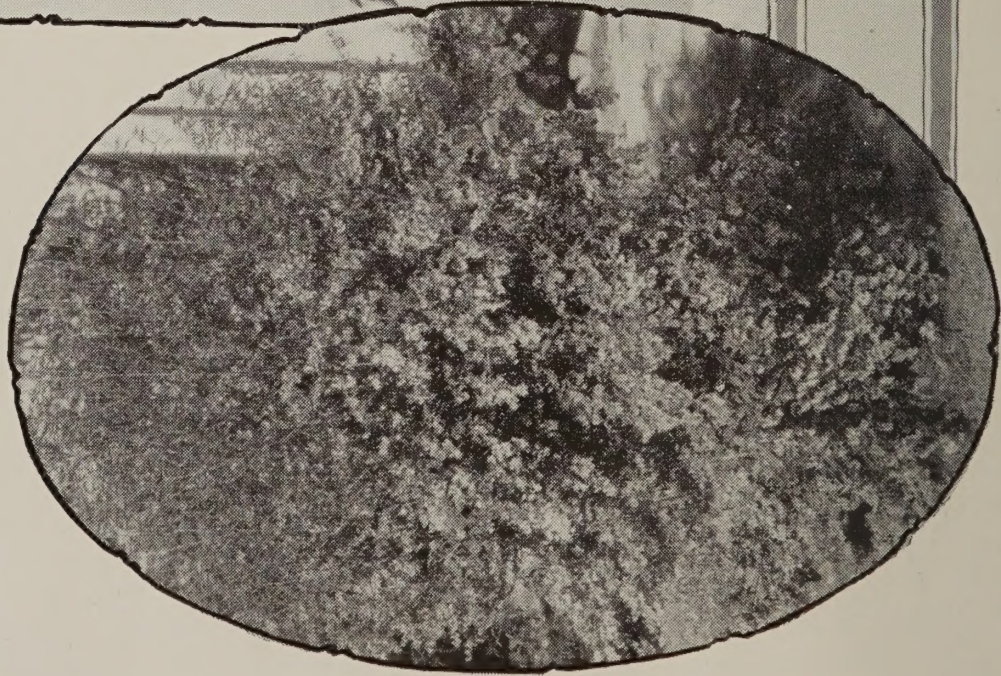


BOUGAINVILLEA MAGNIFICA TRAILLII.
The best all round variety.

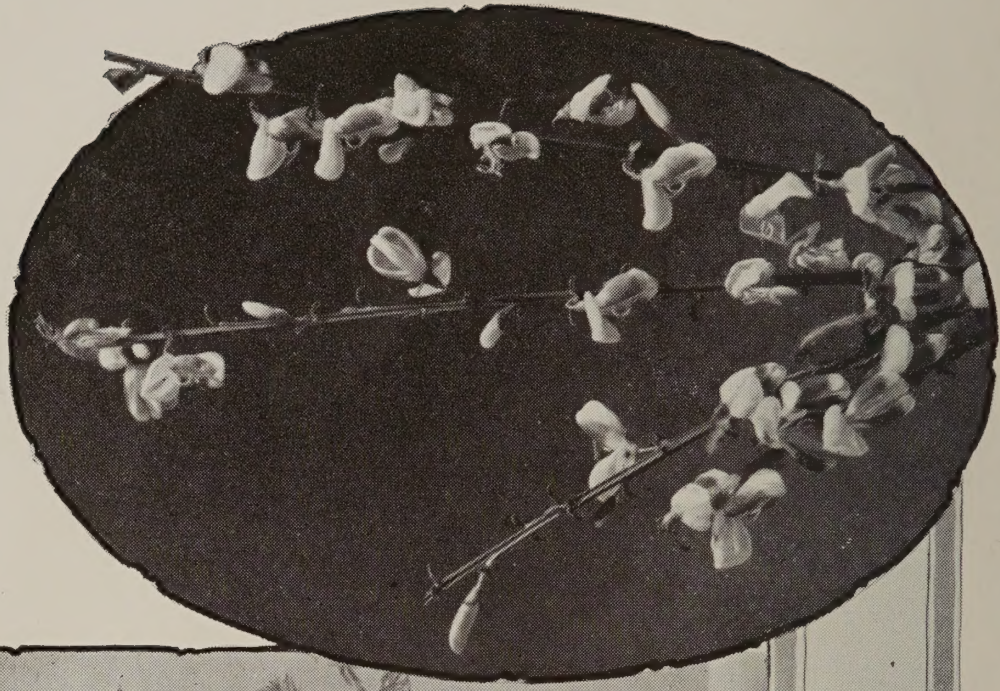


EUCALYPTUS FICIFOLIA.
The red flowering gum.

PROSTANTHERA OVALIFOLIA.



GENISTA ANDREANA.



CANTUA DEPENDENS.

Uncommon shrubs—well worth while.

**SYRINGA PERSICA.**

Persian Lilac.

SYRINGA—Continued.

	s. d.
Bertha Dammann, D.8.—Single pure white	2 6
Charles X., D.8.—Single blackish-violet red	2 6
Doyen Keteleer, D.8.—Double pale pink	2 6
Lemoinei fl. pl., D.8.—Double carmine violet	2 6
Louis Henry, D.8.—Double violet pink	2 6
La Tour d'Auvergne, D.8.—Double purple violet	2 6
Madame Abel Chatenay, D.8.—Double milky white	2 6
Madame F. Viger, D.8.—Double white	2 6
Madame Lemoine, D.8.—Double pure white	2 6
Marie Legray, D.8.—Single pure white	2 6
Maurice de Vilmorin, D.8.—Double azure blue	2 6
Michel Buchner, D.8.—Double lilac	2 6
Miss Ellen Willmott, D.8.—Double white	2 6
Negro, D.8.—Single dark purple	2 6
Paul Herriot, D.8.—Double dark red	2 6
President Carnot, D.8.—Double light lilac	2 6
Scipion Cochet, D.8.—Single purple violet	2 6
Souv. de Louis Spath, D.8.—Single blackish red	2 6

Wm. Robinson, D.8.—Double violaceous mauve 2 6

TAMARIX.—(Tamaris the name of a river where the plant grows in profusion.) Commonly called Tamarisk, or Flowering Cypress. Summer.

gallica, D.12.—Pink 2 0

japonica plumosa, D.12. — A beautiful variety for autumn foliage, specially suited for decorative work 2 0
Suitable for all climates, but careful watch must be kept for borers in trunk and branches.

TECOMA.—(A contraction of its Mexican name.) Summer.

capensis, E.12. Orange red.—Frequently used as a hedge plant. A.B.M.P.R.S., 16/- doz. 1 6

Smithii, E.10.—Orange yellow with brown markings. A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0

velutina, E.10.—Yellow A.B. M.P.R.S. 2 0
Profuse flowering shrub suitable for a back row in a shrubbery. Susceptible to heavy frost.

TELOPEA.—(Waratah.) Telopas, seen at a distance. Those who have seen this flower in its native state will appreciate the appropriate naming. It resists heat and cold, and, although a native of N.S.W. only, should be tried in all climates.

speciosissima (most beautiful), E.10.—It is not generally known that this magnificent flowering plant may be easily grown as an ordinary shrub once it is past the seedling stage from 2 6
See coloured plate, page 84.

TILIA.—(Its old Grecian name). Lime or Linden Tree. H.M.Mt.

europa, D.40 2 6
platyphylla, D.50 2 6

TOXICOPHLAEA. — Toxicon, poison; phloios, bark.)

spectabilis, E.6.—White flowering shrub, sweetly scented. Spring. B.R.S. 2 0

TREE TOMATO.—See Cyphomandra.

TRISTANIA.—Brush Box. (Named in honour of the French Botanist Tristan.)

conferta, E.50.—A valuable shade and street tree of very rapid growth. Highly recommended. Plant after frosts are over, or in early autumn. A.B.M.P.R.S., 18/- doz., £6/10/- per 100 2 0

TULIP TREE.—See Liriodendron.

TUPIDANTHUS.—(Tupis, a mallet; anthos, a flower. Referring to the form of the flower bud.)

TUPIDANTHUS—Continued.

calyptratus, E.10.—In its native state this is a lofty climber but only reaches the dimensions of a shrub here. It is somewhat like *Brassala* and is sometimes sold as that plant, but is more bushy and the leaves do not spread out in the same way. Valuable where distinctive foliage and growth are required. B.R.S. 2 6

TURKEA.—(In honour of G. Turra.)

obtusifolia, E.4.—A decorative white flowering shrub from South Africa. Spring. B.S. 2 6

TURPENTINE.—See *Syncarpla*.**ULMUS.**—The Celtic name. Commonly known as Elm.

americana, D.50 2 6

campestris, D.80. English Elm 2 6

medio argentea variegata, D.30.

A beautiful variegated form of the English Elm; leaves heavily marked silvery white 5 0

chinensis, E.30.—Chinese Weeping Elm. Hardy in all climates 2 6

glabra latifolia, D.50.—Smooth broad leaved 2 6

montana, D.60.—Wych Elm ... 2 6

vegeta, D.60.—Huntingdom Elm 2 6

These provide some of the most beautiful trees for specimens and avenues possible. They require water in very dry weather, and should never be planted near flower gardens as every broken root throws a sucker. H.M.Mt.

UMBRELLA TREE.—See *Brassala*.**VERONICA.**—Speedwell.

Andersonii. Flowers blue 2 0

gracilis. Small white flowers. Dwarf growth; graceful ... 2 0

imperialis. Crimson shading to majenta 2 0

Reine des Roses. Rosy pink ... 2 0

Dwarf evergreen shrubs from two to three feet in height. Hardy everywhere except B. Summer 2 0

See also Special Items.

VIBURNUM.—(The old Latin name used by Virgil.) *V. suspensum*, *tinus* and *lucidum*, are hardy everywhere. Spring.

opulus, D.8.—Guelder Rose or Snowball Tree. Spring. A.H. M.Mt.P.S. 2 0

plicatum, D.6.—Japanese Guelder Rose. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

plicatum tomentosum, D.6.—similar to *plicatum*, but leaves are more hairy. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0

suspensum, E.6.—Sweet scented white flowers 2 0

tinus, E.6.—*Laurustinus*, White 18/- doz. 2 0

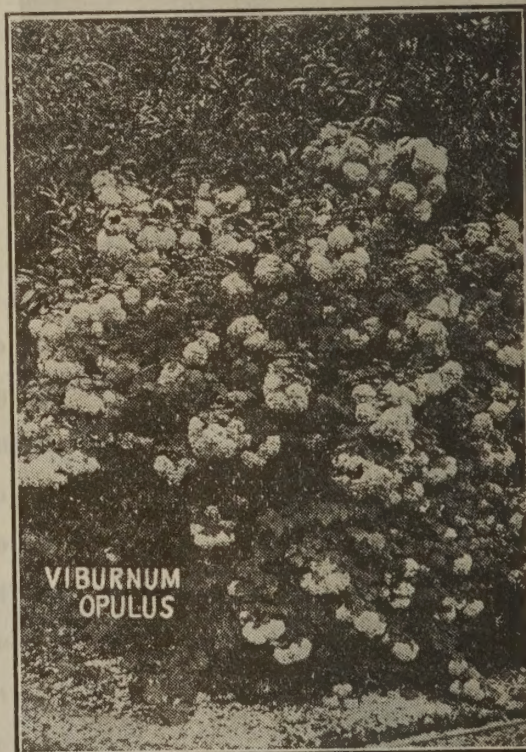
tinus lucidum, E.8.—White 2 0

VIRGILIA.—(In honour of the poet Virgil.)

capensis, E.20.—A most distinctive spring flowering shrub or tree producing rosy purple pea-shaped flowers. Extremely fast grower 2 6

WATTLE.—See *Acacia*.**WEDDING BELLS.**—See *Deutzia*.**WESTRINGIA.**—(Dr. J. P. Westring was physician to the King of Sweden.)

rosmarinifolia, E.4. — A very hardy native shrub with silvery green foliage like *Rosemary*. The flowers are white with a faint lilac tinge, and are produced practically all



the year round. Will stand salt spray, and is recommended for exposed positions on the coast. A.B.M. P.R.S. 2 0

WHITE CEDAR.—See *Melia*.**WILLOW.**—See *Salix*.

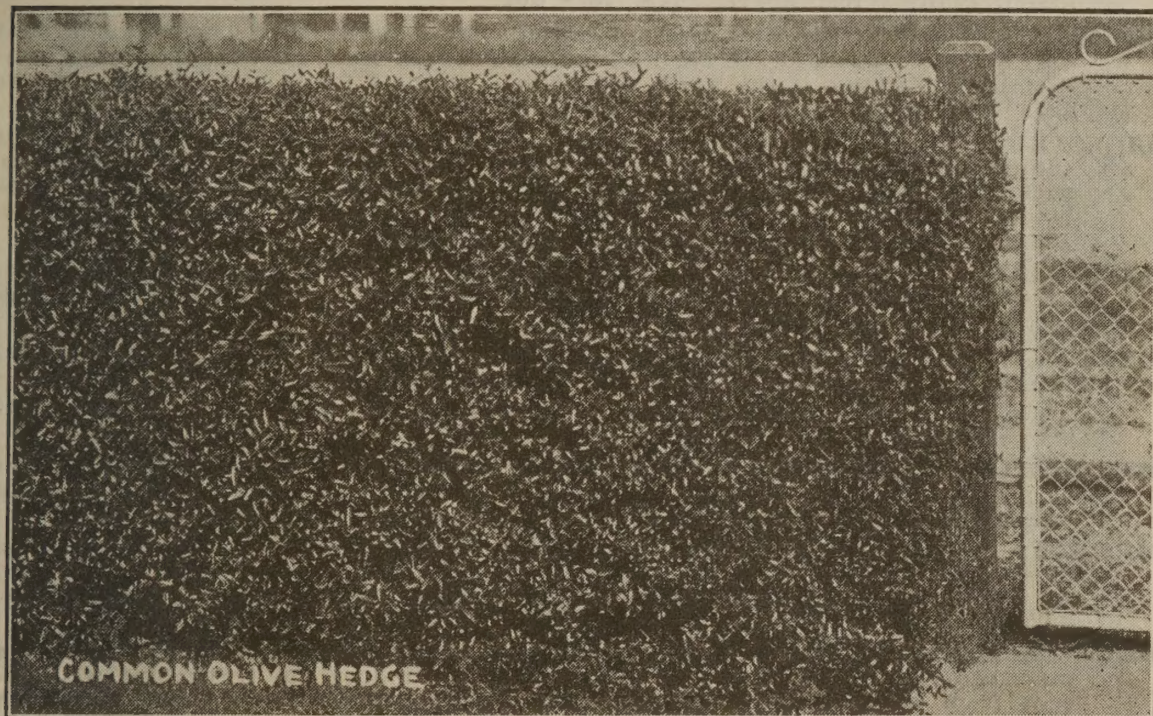
23rd May, 1927.—The five roses I got from you a month ago are all showing new leaves and doing well in spite of continued dry weather, and I consider it entirely due to the quality of the plants and your skilful packing.—W. L. P., Coolamon, N.S.W.

Wistarias are hardy everywhere.

Hedge Plants

Hedges are an essential part of any garden. The main qualifications are that the plants must be bushy to ensure privacy, hardy to stand the constant clipping, deep rooting to avoid undue robbing of the surface soil, and pleasing to the eye by reason of beautiful foliage or flowers. Nine times out of ten we are asked for a quick-growing hedge plant, but planters always overlook the fact that these require very much more clipping to keep attractive than the slower-growing sorts, which take somewhat longer to furnish. A privet hedge at certain times requires clipping twice a month; others look well if done two or three times a year.

The dozen prices apply to 6 or more plants taken in one consignment, while 50 or more are calculated at the 100 rate,



BOUGAINVILLEA glabra Sanderiana.—Makes a fine, free-flowering hedge, but needs to be well clipped to prevent the thorny branches becoming a menace to passers-by. Plant 4 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S. 22/- doz.; 160/- per 100.

BOUGAINVILLEA magnifica Trailli.—Even more desirable than the preceding as the flowers are larger, deeper in colour and more freely produced. The best purple Bougainvillea. Plant 4 feet apart. 28/- doz.; £10/10/- per 100.

CALLISTEMON lanceolatus.—The Crimson Bottle Brush.—A most uncommon yet beautiful subject for hedge work. Suitable for moist or dry positions and hardy in all climates. Plant 2 feet apart. 22/- doz.

CERASUS lauro cerasus.—The English Laurel.—Particularly adapted to cold climates where it makes a very fine, dense, evergreen hedge. H.M.Mt. 16/- doz.; £5 per 100.

COMMON OLIVE. See *Olea europea*.

COPROSMA lucida.—For sea fronts, or hot, dry situations, this is a very fine variety as it withstands heat admirably. Large, light green, shiny leaves. The flowers are insignificant. Plant 2 feet apart. Hardy everywhere. 16/- doz.; £5 per 100.

CUPRESSUS Lambertiana horizontalis.—A particularly fine subject for all climates except B. & S. where it is attacked by borers. Stands clipping well and may be grown up to a tall windbreak. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart. 45/- doz.

CUPRESSUS torulosa.—When raised from seed this plant shows a great variety of shapes and shades of colour which spoil the hedge effect. We offer plants struck from cuttings of a proved type which are all uniform and which make a splendid, slender hedge. This variety is not affected by borer and is quite a success in S. and B. as well as other climates. Plant 4 feet apart. 39/- doz.

Hedges, unlike fences, do not require painting.

HEDGE PLANTS--Continued

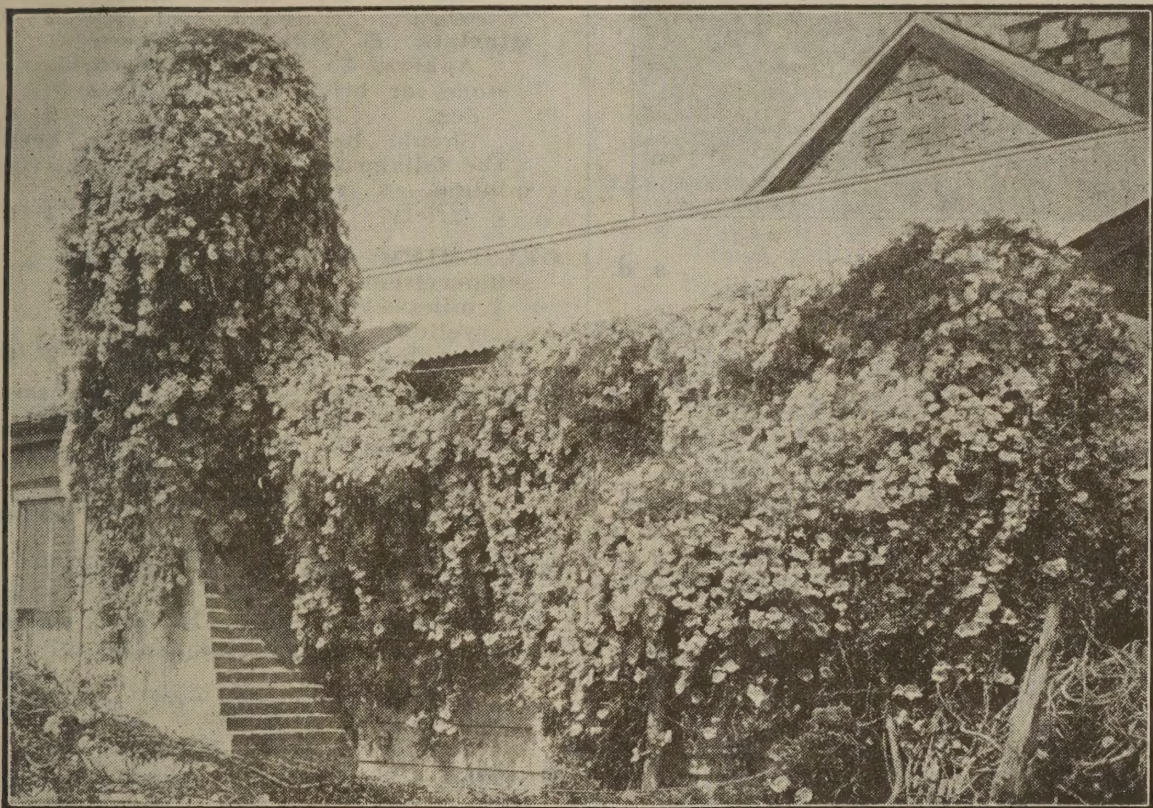
- CRATAEGUS crenulata.**—Fire Thorn.—A small foliaged evergreen hawthorn which is very handsome in winter when covered with red berries. Hardy in all climates except B. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.; £7 per 100.
- DURANTA Plumieri.**—A favourite subject in Sydney. When properly looked after it makes a very fine hedge. Struck from cuttings to ensure uniformity. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S. 16/- doz.; £5 per 100.
- ESCALLONIA macrantha.**—A very hardy variety for all climates except B. and R. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- EUGENIA Luehmanni.**—The small leaved Lilly Pilly. One of the very best varieties and grown for the delightful colours of the young foliage which is quite as beautiful as any flower. The leaves are pale pink, brown, purple, and later green. Plant 3 feet apart. B.S. 28/- doz.
- HIBISCUS.**—Nearly all the varieties are suitable for hedges, but we recommend that only one sort be used for each hedge, as varying height and habit make uniformity impossible if the kinds are mixed. Plant 3 feet apart. B.R.S. 18/- to 22/- doz.
- LIGUSTRUM Privet.**—These are quite the commonest subjects for hedges, but cannot be recommended unless particularly well kept. They are fast growers, surface rooters, have flowers with an objectionable perfume and produce black berries which do not add to the beauty of the hedge. Hardy everywhere. Plant 1 to 2 feet apart. 2/6 doz.; 17/6 per 100.
- LIGUSTRUM New Golden.**—This is quite an exception to the above rule and provides the best variegated hedge possible. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.; 100/- per 100.
- LANTANA.**—The varieties Drap d'Or and Chelsea Gem are excellent for a dwarf hedge, and are constantly in bloom. L. Sellowiana, if given a little support at first, will quickly make a neat, low hedge. A.M.P.R.S. 16/- to 18/- doz; 100/- per 100.
- METROSIDEROS tomentosa.**—The New Zealand Xmas Bush. A most uncommon, yet very beautiful plant with glossy foliage and crimson flowers. Dense growing and good in every way. Plant 3 to 4 feet apart. M.S. 18/- per doz.
- MURRAYA exotica.**—For a dwarf hedge this is one of the really choice varieties. Slow growing and reaching maturity about 4 feet, it is beautiful alike in its dark green foliage and sweet scented orange blossom flower. B.R.S. 22/- doz.
- OLEA europea.**—A very hardy evergreen which withstands heat and drought to a much greater extent than any other variety. It does not transplant well except from pots and we offer only plants grown in this way which, although more expensive at first sight, do away with the trouble and disappointment of replanting the gaps when the cheaper lines from open ground are used. Hardy everywhere. Plant 2 feet apart. 16/- doz.; 100/- per 100.
- PLUMBAGO capensis.**—Suitable for a low hedge, either planted with all blue, or blue and white alternately. It suckers badly from the roots which is an objection in certain positions. Plant 2 feet apart. A.B.M.P.R.S. 18/- doz.
- RHAPHIOLEPIS indica.**—A very hardy hedge, suitable for all climates and presenting quite a variety of colour. The young growth is brownish red, which at a distance frequently looks like bloom. It is followed by pinkish white flowers and then black berries. It is evergreen and resists drought well and may be kept in good order with a minimum of attention. Hardy everywhere. Plant 3 Feet apart. 18/- doz.
- ROSES.**—Under certain conditions Roses make good hedges. It is very necessary to plant only one sort, or, if more than one, only those of similar growth. The polyantha varieties are suitable for low hedges and Red Letter Day, Gruss an Teplitz, Maman Cochet, White Maman Cochet, General MacArthur, Comtesse de Cayla, Hadley, Hawlmark Crimson, Radiance, Red Radiance, and Comtesse de la Barthe for taller work. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.; £7 per 100.
- TECOMA capensis.**—An orange-red flowering shrub greatly used in New Zealand and some of our own suburbs. It is very hardy and quick growing. Plant 3 feet apart. 16/- doz.; £5 per 100.
- VIBURNUM tinus.**—The Laurustinus particularly suited to cold climates where its pink buds in spring open to white blooms dear to the English heart. Leaves are liable to attacks from red spider. Plant 2 feet apart. 18/- doz.
- Other Subjects.**—Japanese Maple (seedlings), Acalypha, Azaleas, Arduina, Boronias, Brunfelsia, Choisya, Euonymus, Ficus nitida, Gardenia, Hydrangeas, Magnolia fuscata, Neriums, Purple Guava, Rondeletia, Spireas, Veronicas and Christmas Bush where it may grow without constant clipping.

Common Olives for hedges in dry climates.

Climbing Plants

No garden is complete without Climbing Plants. Trellises and arches always beautify any grounds, whilst fences, old trees, or stumps look much better when covered with some of the handsome varieties listed in this section.

When not specified, the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates.

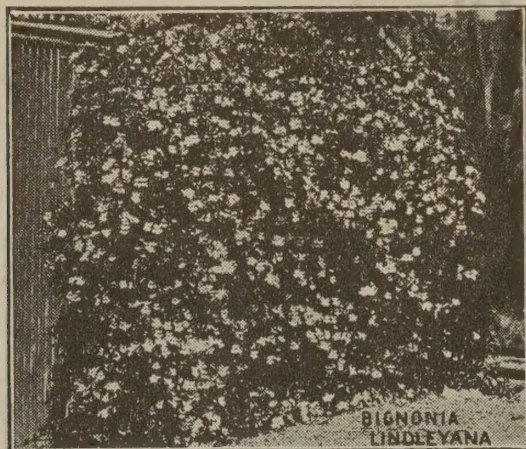


BIGNONIA. TWEEDIANA.

- AKEBIA.**—(Its Japanese name.) s. d.
quinata, D. (Five leaved.)—
 Peculiar purple flowers in
 spring 2 0
- AMPELOPSIS.**—(Ampelos, a vine; opsis
 like.)
Velitchil, D. True Virginian
 Creeper.—One of the best
 deciduous climbers grown;
 self-clinging, like ivy, and
 a perfect picture when the
 leaves turn colour in the
 autumn. 18/- doz. 2 0
- ANTIGONON.**—(Anti, opposite; gonia,
 an angle.)
leptopus, D.—One of the pret-
 tiest climbers imaginable;
 large sprays of beautiful
 pink flowers are produced
 in summer. Suitable for
 warm climates only, and
 should be planted in Summer
 and protected from frost
 through its first winter.
 A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

- BEAUMONTIA.**—(After Mrs. Beaumont,
 of Bretton Hall, Yorkshire.) s. d.
grandiflora, E.—A magnificent
 climber producing large
 creamy white trumpet shaped
 flowers in spring. B.R.S. 2 6
- BIGNONIA.**—(Abbe Bignon, Librarian
 to Louis XIV.)
australis, E. Wonga Wonga
 Vine.—Cream and brown;
 a vigorous climber. Spring 2 0
capreolata, E.—Red 2 0
Cherere, E. Large scarlet.—
 A self-clinging evergreen.
 Summer. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 2 0
excelsa, D.—Yellow, vigorous.
 Summer 2 0
floribunda, E.—Lavender flowers.
 Summer 2 6
Gullfoylei, D. Orange Brown.
 —Practically identical with
 B. grandiflora. Summer .. 2 0
Jasminoides, E.—White with rose
 purple throat. Spring. A.B.
 M.P.R.S. 2 0

There are Bignonias to suit all climates.

BIGNONIA
LINDEYANA**BIGNONIA—Continued.**

	s.	d.
<i>Jasminoides alba</i> . Pure white. —A beautiful variety. Spring.		
A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0
<i>Lindleyana</i> , E.—Lilac. Summer.		
A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0
<i>Mackenii</i> , D. Flowers practically identical with <i>rosea</i> , but habit of growth is inclined to be bushy. By keeping pruned, may be grown as a shrub	2	0
<i>rosea</i> , D.—Rosy lilac. Summer	2	0
<i>Tweediana</i> , E. Chicken's Claw. —Very vigorous climber with clear yellow flowers in spring. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0
<i>venusta</i> , E. Orange flowers in winter.—The best of all this family A.B.P.R.S.	2	0
BOUGAINVILLEA. —(In honour of the French navigator, Bougainville.)		
<i>glabra Sanderiana</i> , E.—Magenta, Free flowering. Summer.		
A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	0
<i>laterita</i> , E. (Brick red.)—A very striking flower. Recommended. Spring. B.R.S. ..	5	0
<i>magnifica Trailli</i> , E. — Bright purple. We recommend this as the very best of all purple Bougainvilleas. Nearly always in bloom. A.B.M.P.R.S.	2	6
<i>rosea</i> , E.—A lovely strawberry pink shade, with the flowers larger than the ordinary varieties and produced in huge trusses. It is particularly vigorous in growth and free and regular in bloom. Highly recommended. Suitable for A.B.P.R.S. Late Winter and Spring	3	6
The plants are susceptible to frost in young stages and are best planted in warm weather and sheltered the first winter.		

CAROLINA JASMINE.—See *Gelsemium*.

CLEMATIS.

<i>aristata</i> , E. Native Clematis.—Small, starry, white flowers. Spring	2	0
<i>montana</i> , D.—Pure white. Spring	2	0
<i>montana rubens</i> . See special items.		

s. d.

COBAEA SCANDENS.—An excellent evergreen creeper bearing handsome purple-lilac, bell-shaped flowers. Spring 2 0

FICUS.

<i>repens variegata</i> . A variegated form of climbing Ficus. Leaves are edged silvery white	2	0
<i>stipulata</i> , E. (Climbing Fig.)—Adheres to unpainted wood, stone, or brick naturally 18/- doz.	2	0
Should be well clipped to keep the foliage small.		
<i>minima</i> .—A very small leaved variety. 18/- doz.	2	0

GELSEMIUM.—(Its Italian name.)

<i>sempervirens</i> , E. Carolina Jasmine.—Very sweet scented yellow flowers in winter. Recommended	2	0
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HARDENBERGIA.—(After the Countess of Hardenberg.)

<i>monophylla</i> , E. False sarsaparilla. A pretty purple flowered native creeper. Spring	2	0
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HEDERA.—(Hedra. Celtic for cord.)

<i>helix</i> , E. English Ivy	2	0
<i>maderiensis variegata</i> , E.	2	6
<i>palmata aurea</i> , E.—Golden yellow	2	6
Admirable plants for covering old trees or stumps.		

HEERIA.—(In honour of Oswald Heer.)

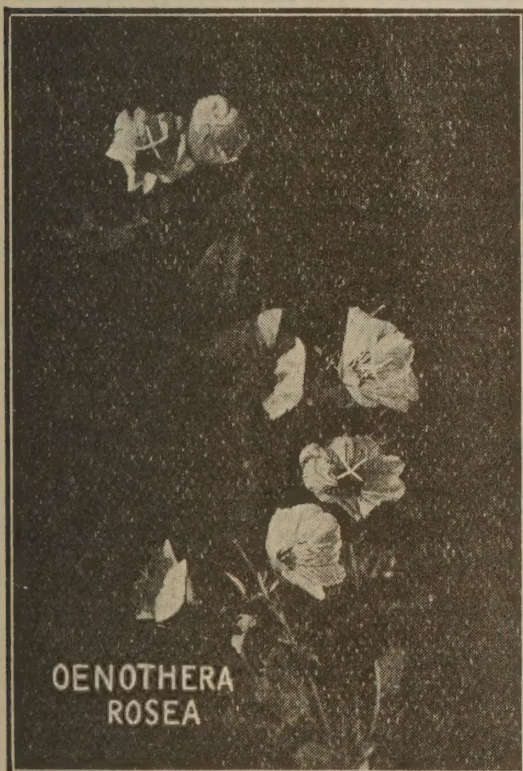
<i>elegans</i> , E.1. A trailing plant, suitable for rockeries or hanging baskets. Purplish flowers are freely produced. A.B.M.P.R.S. Summer. 18/- doz.	2	0
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CLEMATIS MONTANA.

Bougainvilleas vary in ability to resist frost.

	s. d.
HONEYSUCKLE. —See <i>Lonicera</i> .	
HOYA. —(After Thomas Hoy, gardener to the Duke of Northumberland.)	
<i>carnosa</i> , E. Wax Flower.—	
Pale flesh. Summer. B.R.S.	2 6
HOPS. —See <i>Humulus</i> .	
HUMULUS. —(Humus, the ground. The Plants are prostrate unless supported.)	
<i>lupulus</i> , D.—English Hop	2 0
IVY. —See <i>Hedera</i> .	
JASMINE. —See <i>Jasminum</i> .	
JASMINUM. —	
<i>grandiflorum</i> , E.—White in spring	2 0
<i>polioicum</i> , E.—Extra large star shaped flowers. Summer. B.R.S.	2 6
LATHYRUS. —(Lathuros, the old Greek name for the Pea.) Spring.	
<i>latifolius</i> , E. Red.—Everlasting pea	2 0
<i>latifolius</i> , E. Pink.—Everlasting pea	2 0
<i>latifolius</i> , E. White.—Everlasting pea	2 0
<i>pubescens</i> , E. (Argentine Blue pea.) Strongly recommended	2 0
LONICERA. —(Adam Lonicer, a German Botanist.) Spring.	
<i>aurea reticulata</i> , E. — Variegated Honeysuckle	2 0
<i>caprifolium</i> , E. (Goat's leaf.)—Woodbine	2 0



OENOTHERA
ROSEA

	s. d.
Halleana , E.—Best white Honey-suckle grown	2 0
sinensis , E. White and red. Good	2 0
tartarica splendens , E.—Scarlet	2 0
LOTUS. —	
<i>peliorhyncus</i> . A handsome trailing plant with silvery green fine foliage and brick red pea shaped flowers. Excellent for rockeries and for covering low embankments. A.B.M.P.R.S.	1 6
MANDEVILLEA. —(H. J. Mandeville, a British Minister at Buenos Ayres.)	
<i>suaveolens</i> , D. (Sweet scented.)—Pure white. Spring A.R. M.P.S.	2 0
MANETTIA. —(Xavier Manetti, of the Botanic Gardens, Florence.)	
<i>bicoulour</i> , E.—Yellow and red. Winter. A.B.M.P.S.	2 0
MEDEOLA. —(After Medea, the ancient sorceress.) Smilax.	
<i>asparagoides</i> .—A charming foliage creeper dying to the roots each winter	2 0
OENOTHERA. —(From Oinos, wine, and theria, imbibing, because the roots of one of the species was supposed to be an incentive to drinking wine.)	
<i>rosea</i> , E.—A delightful subject for rockeries and the points of formal bedding. The growth is quite prostrate, and the large flesh-pink flowers are most attractive. Spring and summer. A.B. M.P.S. 16/- doz.	1 6
PASSIFLORA. —(Passio, suffering; flos, a flower.) A name given by the early missionaries in South America in allusion to a fancied resemblance in the flower to the implements of the Crucifixion. The corona represents a crown of thorns, the stamens and pistils the nails of the cross, while the five sepals and five petals stood for the ten faithful apostles. Summer. A.B. M.P.R.S.	
<i>edulis</i> , E.—Fruiting passion fruit 7/6 doz.	0 9
<i>Empress Eugenie</i> , E.—Blue and white	2 0
PERENNIAL PEA. —See <i>Lathyrus</i> .	
PHASEOLUS. —(Probably from phaseolus, a little boat, referring to the seeds.)	
<i>caracalla</i> , E. This is deciduous in cool climates.—Peculiar flowers, blue, yellow and white. Often called Snail Flower. Summer. A.B.M. P.R.S.	2 0

s. d.

POTATO FLOWER. — See *Solanum Wendlandii*.

QUISQUALIS.—(Quis, who; and qualis, what kind. A delightful instance of a botanist at a loss to classify a plant.)

Indica, E. Rangoon Creeper.— Flowers vary from orange to red and pink on the same plant. Must have a warm situation. Summer. B.R.S. 2 6

RANGOON CREEPER.—See *Quisqualis*.

RHYNCHOSPERMUM — (Rhynchos, a beak; sperma, seed.) Spring.

Jasminoides, E.—White, strong perfume. A.B.M.P.R.S. ... 2 0

Jasminoides variegata, E.—Variegated leaves. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

SMILAX.—See *Medeola*.

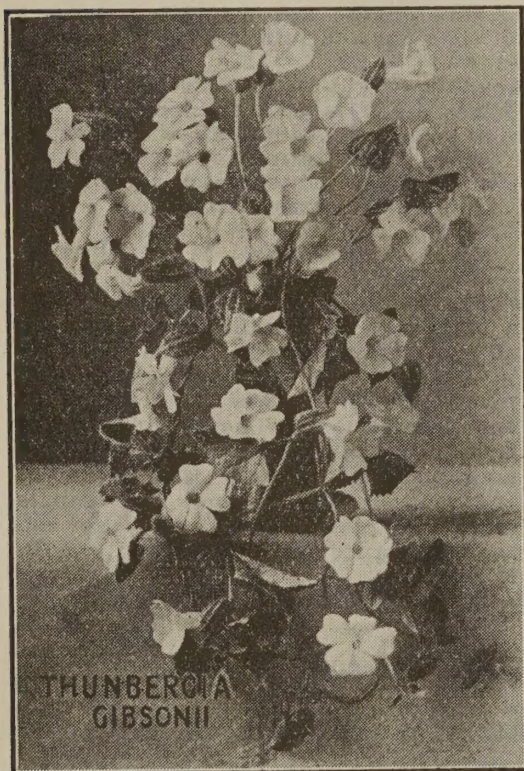
SNAIL CREEPER.—See *Phaseolus*.

SOLANUM.—(Solor, to comfort; soothing narcotic effect.) Summer.

Jasminoides, E.—White 2 0

Seafortianum, E.—Blue flowers and red berries. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

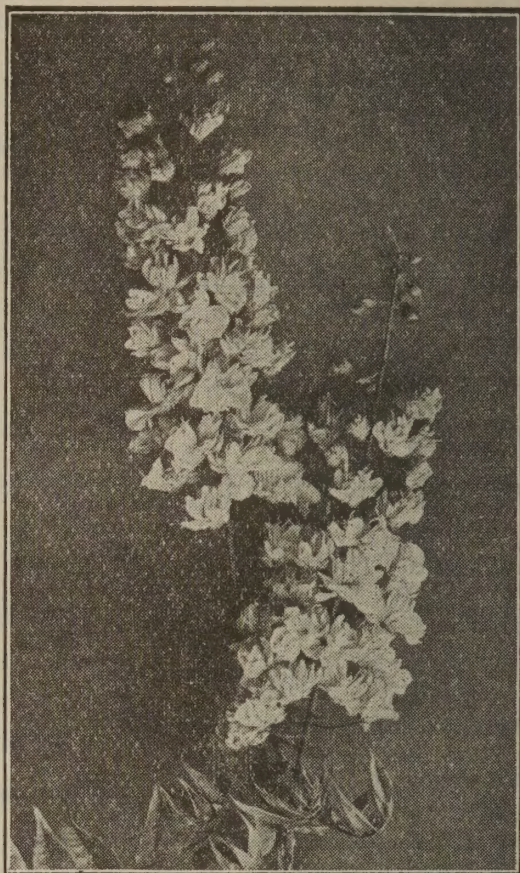
Wendlandii, E.—Lavender Blue. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0



**THUNBERGIA
GIBSONII**

SOLLYA.—(After Naturalist R. H. Solly.)

heterophylla. An evergreen climbing plant from Western Australia, producing small bell shaped flowers of a rich dark blue, followed by berries which turn purple in Winter. Spring 2 0



WISTARIA SINENSIS FL. PL.

The Double Blue Wistaria.

s. d.

STEPHANOTIS.—(Stephanos, a crown; otos, an ear.)

floribunda, E. — Pure White, richly perfumed flowers ... 3 6
In very warm sheltered positions may be grown outside. Spring. B. R.S.

STIGMAPHYLLON.—(Stigma and phyllon, a leaf; a leaf like stigma.)

ciliatum, E. (Furnished with hairs like eyelashes.)—Yellow, very pretty. Summer. A.B.P.R.S. 2 0

TACSONIA.—(The Peruvian name.)

manicata E.—Scarlet. Summer 2 0

mollissima, E.—(White Fruited or Banana Passion Fruit.)—Beautiful pink flowers in Spring. 18/- doz. 2 0

Van Volxemi, E.—Orange scarlet 2 0

THUNBERGIA.—(After Botanist C. P. Thunberg.)

laurifolia, E.—Pale blue, with yellow throat. Spring. B. R.S. 2 6

Thunbergia Gibsonii is a fine novelty.

THUNBERGIA—Continued.

Gibsoni, E.—One of the finest climbing plants ever introduced, and if given a warm position and kept growing by water and manure will produce an abundance of Chinese orange blooms throughout the greater part of the year. It has been thoroughly tested in all except the coldest climates, and is recommended for A.B.M.P.R.S. with the greatest confidence 2 0

VIRGINIAN CREEPER.—See Ampelopsis.

WISTARIA.—(C. Wistar, an American professor.) Spring.

s. d.

magnifica, D.—Lavender blue .. 2 6

multijuga. (Many paired.)—Very large bunches of dark purple flowers 3 6
True variety is very scarce, and an inferior sort is frequently sold for this.

multijuga alba 2 6

multijuga rosea, D. (New.)—
A light rose pink sport 2 6

sinensis, D. (Chinese.)—
Lavender 2 6

sinensis, alba, D.—White 2 6

sinensis, fl., Pl., D.—Double blue.)—A very uncommon and beautiful variety 2 6

s. d.

2 6

3 6

2 6

2 6

2 6

2 6

2 6

2 6

2 6

2 6

16th May, 1927.—All the plants I had from you last year have done well, and I have had excellent blooms from them all.—W. F. J., G.P.O., Sydney.

17th May, 1927.—These plants arrived in splendid order, and were certainly very fine specimens. They have all taken well, and are already showing growths eighteen inches or more in length; in fact, the majority of them will be in flower this week.

Date of this order, 4th April. Plants in flower about 20th May.—H. F. L., Rockhampton, Qld.

May, 1927.—The roses I got from you last year have done very well; some have beautiful blooms on them now, and the two climbers are beauties, W. C. Clark and Sunburst.—Mrs. O. T., Donald, Vic.

25th May, 1927.—I have had some glorious blooms off Rev. F. Page Roberts that I obtained from your nurseries last year; also Mme. Butterfly has performed very creditably.—A. H. O., Kandos, N.S.W.

25th May, 1927.—I have had great success with all the plants from you. The roses have been exceptionally good and all the shrubs, etc., have made excellent growth. I might add that I am very pleased indeed with all the plants I have had from you, and always do my best to influence others to deal with you.—L. C., Quirindi, N.S.W.

25th May, 1927.—Rose plants came duly to hand in the best of condition, and are now in a very healthy state. I have, I must say, from you nothing but the best, and can always recommend your firm for rose trees.—D. M. K., Rockhampton, Qld.

4th June, 1927.—I enclose a list of plants I wish to obtain from you. The last list of Roses, etc., I got last year were most satisfactory; every one took, and are doing well, and not only the raising, but packing for transit, has done you great credit.—J. N. N., Collaroy, N.S.W.

Your success is our first consideration.

Conifers and Taxads

THE CONE BEARING AND YEW-LIKE TREES

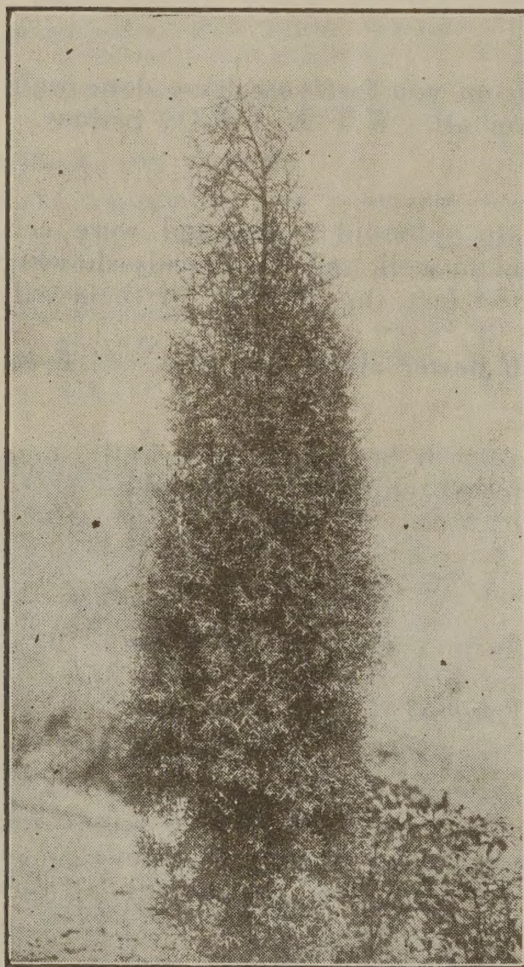
When not specified the variety may be considered as hardy in all Australian climates. s. d.

ABIES.—(Abeo, to rise; referring to their lofty growth.) H.M.Mt.

alba. White Spruce.—80ft. ... 2 6

excelsa. Norway Spruce.—100ft. 2 6

Beautiful trees of symmetrical, but rather slow growth. Should be planted in every cold climate plantation. When making young growth, they are clad with a lovely pale green foliage.



CUPRESSUS ARIZONICA.

ARAUCARIA.—(The Araucanos are a Chilean tribe living in the district where *A. imbricata* was discovered.)

Bidwilli. Bunya Bunya.—150ft.

A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 0

Cunninghami. Hoop Pine. —

100ft. A.B.M.P.R.S. 2 6

excelsa. Norfolk Island Pine.

—100ft. A.B.M.P.S. 2 0

imbricata. Monkey Puzzle. —

50ft. An exquisite pine

specially adapted to the

cooler districts. It receives

its common name from the

fact that the trunk and

branches are so densely

clothed with spikes that foothold for any animal is impossible. H.Mt. 5 0

BUNYA PINE.—See *Araucaria Bidwilli.*

CEDRUS.—(Arabic, Kedron, power; referring to their majestic appearance. Some consider the name comes from the brook Cedron in Judea.)

atlantica. Atlas Cedar.—80ft. 2 6

Handsome silvery foliage. Stiffer grower than *deodara.* H.M.Mt.

deodara. Indian Cedar.—50ft. 2 6

A beautiful tree, specially adapted for tall specimens on extensive lawns and can well be introduced into large avenues. Has proved to be drought resisting. H.M.Mt. and hills in S.

libani, 50ft. H.M.Mt. 2 6

This is the true Cedar of Lebanon.

CRYPTOMERIA.—(*Kryptos,* hidden; *meris,* a part.)

elegans.—60ft. H.M.Mt. 2 0

japonica.—100ft. The Typical

Tree of Japan. H.M.Mt. ... 2 0

Fine, ornamental trees from Japan, hardy, but prefer good soil and sheltered position. *Elegans,* upright habit, well branched and covered with fine foliage, which changes from green to bronzy crimson during the winter. When well grown they make magnificent specimens.

CUPRESSUS.—(*Kuo,* to produce and *parisos,* equal; a reference to the symmetrical growth of *C. sempervirens.*)

Arizonica.—See Special Items.

Brunniana aurea.—20ft. Golden foliage. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. ... 5 0

Conybeare aurea.—A particularly fine and bushy type of weeping golden cypress and a great improvement on any previously distributed.

A.H.M.Mt.P.S. From 5 0

funeris. (Funeral Cypress.)—50ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.R.S. 2 0

Knighthii.—80ft. Hardy in all parts 2 0

Lambertiana aurea.—40ft. Very beautiful golden foliage 5 0

Lambertiana horizontalis.—60ft. One of the best, largely used as a hedge and breakwind, but not suitable for B. & S.

from 4 6

Lawsoniana.—30ft. H.M.Mt. ... 2 0

macrocarpa. (Macro, large; *carpos,* fruit.)—60ft. Of very quick growth, but liable to die out, therefore, cannot be recommended. 18/- per doz.; 120/- per 100 2 0

Golden Cypress are very distinctive.

CUPRESSUS—Continued.

s. d.

- sempervirens.** — The upright Cypress of Mediterranean countries. It produces a timber of great durability and was used extensively for mummy chests by the Egyptians. The doors of St. Peter's Church at Rome were formed of this material and have lasted over 1,100 years. 50ft. 18/- doz. 2 0
- torulosus.** — 25ft. Propagated from cuttings; very useful for hedges. 39/- doz. 3 6

CYPRESS.—See Cupressus.

GINKGO Biloba, D.—50ft. Commonly known as Maiden Hair Tree. This is a relic of a very ancient flora. Geological evidence shows that it is the last survivor of an ancient family which flourished during Secondary times and can even be traced back to Primary rocks. In Mesozoic times this genus played an important part in the aborescent flora of north temperate climates. Together with a number of other trees it would have become extinct, but for the intervention of Buddhist and Taoist priests, who treated it as a sacred tree and always associated it with temples and shrines. (E. H. Wilson in "Romance of our Trees.") H.M.Mt.S. 2 6

HOOP PINE.—See Araucaria Cunninghamii.

JUNIPERUS.—(The Celtic name, meaning rough.) The varieties are not suitable for B. and R.

- africana**—8ft. A dwarf compact variety suitable for lawn centres 2 6
- bermudiana.** Pencil Cedar.—30ft. 2 6
- chinensis.**—20ft. 2 6
- hibernica.** Irish Juniper. 20ft. 2 6
- A slow growing, very compact variety.
- virginiana.**—30ft. 2 6

MAIDEN HAIR TREE.—See Ginkgo.**NORFOLK ISLAND PINE.**—See Araucaria excelsa.

PINUS.—Handsome ornamental trees suitable for avenues or shelter belts.

- canariensis.**—40ft. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. 2 0
- halapensis.**—80ft. A.H.M.Mt.P. .. 2 0
- insignis.**—100ft. Largely used for breakwinds. A.H.M.Mt.P.S. . 16/- per doz.; £5 per 100 1 6
- longifolia.**—60ft. Suitable for any climate 2 0
- pinus.**—30ft. Most suitable for seaside planting. A.H.Mt. P.S. 2 0

s. d.

PODOCARPUS.—(Pous, a foot; karpou, fruit. Long footstalks.)

- elatus.**—40ft. The Illawarra Plum. Bears the seed attached to the outside of the fruit. Suitable everywhere 2 0
- totara.** New Zealand Yew.—Will not grow in B. and R. 2 6

PRUMNOPITYS.—(Prumnos the last, and Pitys a pine.)

- elegans** (Plum Fir), E.40. A hardy tree from Chili, bearing small fruit like a white grape. The leaves are somewhat similar to Podocarpus elatus. A.H.M.Mt. P.S. 2 6

RETINOSPORA.—(Retine, resin; spora, seeds.) Some very beautiful varieties are included in this class. They are more particularly suited to cold climates and the variegated sorts are all attractive with their golden leaves. H.M.Mt. and occasionally in S.

- ericoides.**—8ft. 2 6
- obtusa.**—30ft. 2 6
- obtusa crispis.**—12ft. A richly coloured golden form. An excellent subject for specimens in lawn, and invaluable for cool and mountain climates ... 5 0
- pisifera.**—20ft. 2 6
- pisifera aurea.**—10ft. 2 6
- plumosa.**—10ft. Light, feathery leaves. 2 6
- plumosa aurea.**—8ft. A very fine golden form of the preceding 2 6

SALISBURIA.—See Ginkgo.**SPRUCE.**—See Abies.

TAXODIUM.—(Taxus, yew; oldes, like.) Deciduous Cypress. A moist situation suits this tree best, otherwise suits any climate.

- distichum.**—30ft. 2 6

TAXUS.—(Taxon, a bow. The timber was used for bows.) Yew. Very slow growing trees used largely for hedges in England.

- baccata.**—30ft. H.M.Mt. 3 0

THUYA.—(Thyon, a sacrifice. The resin was used for incense.)

- Lobbi.**—40ft. A handsome Californian tree. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- occidentalis.**—30ft. H.M.Mt.S. 2 0
- orientalis.**—40ft. The Bookleaf Cypress 2 0

THUYOPSIS.—(Thuja, like.)

- dolabrata variegated.**—30ft. A bushy variegated rather coarse leaved variety. H.M. Mt. 2 6

WELLINGTONIA.—(In honour of the Duke of Wellington.)

- sempervirens.**—Californian Redwood. H.M.Mt. 2 6

Out Door Palms

One of the most important objects in laying out a garden is to avoid monotony of foliage and to guard against this the use of hardy palms is not only advisable but lifts any planting scheme on to a very much higher plane.

Although most palms belong to tropical climates those mentioned here are all hardy in their particular divisions and their use is strongly recommended to all planters. They possess a gracefulness of outline peculiar to themselves and are invaluable for lawn specimens.



PALMS IN SYDNEY BOTANIC GARDENS.

BRAHEA.—(Tycho Brahe; a celebrated astronomer.) Also called Pritchardia or Washingtonia. s. d.
robusta.—Cotton or Railway Palmfrom 2 6

The variety most commonly grown. In Sydney it is largely used on the Railway Stations from which it gets its name of Railway Palm. The large fan shaped leaves bear curious, white threads from which it also derives its name of Cotton Palm. It is a very fast growing subject running up quickly to a tall stem and requires a large garden to set it off properly. A.B.M.P.R.S.

CHAMAEROPS.—(Chamai, dwarf; ropos, a twig. Inferring that this variety is a low twig in comparison with tropical giants.) This variety is now classed by botanists under the name of Trachycarpus.

excelsa.—Fan palm from 2 6
humilis.—Hardy graceful,

dwarf growing species from 2 6
 Very hardy palms, specially suited for the cooler parts where they grow into magnificent specimens. They will stand several degrees of frost. Hardy everywhere.

COCOS.—(Coco, a monkey. The end of a cocoanut is thought to resemble a monkey's head.) s. d.

plumosa. (Plumed.)—A tall-growing graceful palm suitable for warm moist climates like B.R.S. 2 6

Yatay. Wine Palm.—A very beautiful variety, hardy everywhere. Stands cold well. It is a beautiful dwarf growing palm with lovely silvery green leaves. One of the best for small gardens from 2 6

CORYPHA.—(Koryphe, the summit. Because the leaves grow in tufts on the top of this palm.)

australis. (N.S.W., Cabbage Tree Palm.)—Very susceptible to frost in younger stages. B.R.S. from 2 6

CYCAS REVOLUTA (The Japanese Sago Palm).—Dwarf-growing and distinctive plants somewhat like the native Burrawang in appearance. A.B.M.P.R.S. From 10 0

Palms provide variety.

LATANIA.—(Its native name.) s. d.
borbonica.—A.B.M.P.R.S. .. from 2 6
 Beautiful fan-leaved palm; native
 of China and Japan.

MACROZAMIA.—
spiralis.—The native Burra-
 wang from 2 6

PHOENIX.—(The Greek name.)
canariensis.—The Canary Island
 Date Palm so extensively
 used in our streets and
 parks. A.B.M.P.R.S. .. from 2 6

dactylifera. (Date bearing.)—
 The true Date Palm.
 A.B.M.P.R.S. from 2 6

reclinata. (Reclining.)—Refer-
 ring to the curved trunk
 A.B.M.P.R.S. from 2 6

Roebelini.—An extremely grace-
 ful dwarf variety, suitable
 for house decoration or posi-
 tions where limited space

will not allow room for larger s. d.
 sorts. A.B.M.P.R.S.
 from 3 6 to 7 6

sylvestris from 2 6
 The Phoenix Palms are all splen-
 didly adapted for ornamenting and
 giving a tropical appearance to the
 garden. All thrive well outside
 even in the cold districts. A.B.M.
 P.R.S.

RHAPIS. — (Rhapis, a needle. The
 leaves are sharp pointed.) Japan-
 ese Bamboo Palm.

flabelliformis. B.R.S. from 5 0
 A very handsome and graceful
 palm.

SEAFORTHIA.—(In honour of Lord
 Seaforth.)

elegans.—N.S.W. Bangalow Palm
 from 2 6
 Suitable for outdoor culture in
 B.R.S.



To meet the demand for more mature plants, we have grown on some of the popular varieties in petrol tins as illustrated. They give a quick effect to new plantations, and transplant with perfect safety. Prices according to size, 15/-, 21/- each.

4th June, 1927.—The parcel of Rose plants arrived in good order, and I am very pleased with them. I have over two hundred Roses from different nurseries, and they are the best plants I have seen up to date.—T. T., Bellbird, N.S.W.

1st June, 1927.—I was so satisfied with the Roses and Trees which I had from you last year that I am now enclosing a more comprehensive list for the forthcoming season. Out of last year's collection only two roses failed to root, viz., Brocklebank and Milkmaid, which is an excellent record.—J. G. H., Wellington, N.Z.

Palm perfection. Cocos Yatay.

Azaleas,

The name comes from Azaleos, dry; although a reference to the original situation the plants were found in, must not be taken as a guide for their cultivation. They require similar treatment to Rhododendrons and dislike artificial manures, lime and dry soil. Like Rhododendrons they are mainly shade loving plants, and flower in winter and spring.

S.—Single; S.D.—Semi-Double; D.—Double.

Unless otherwise priced. 2/- each; 22/- per dozen.



- A de Vervaene D.**—Deep rose.
Alba Magna, S.—Large white. Occasionally striped.
Arlequin, S.—White red stripes.
Baron de Rothschild, D.—Purplish violet.
Baron de Vriere, S.—Large white, green centre.
Bernhardt Andreas Alba, S.D.—Pure white.
Charmer, S.—Bright Amaranth.
Comte de Chambord, S.—White with broad red stripes, 2/6.
Countess of Flanders, S.—Bright pink.
Dame Melanie, S.—Bright pink margined with white.
Deutsche Perle, D.—Pure white.
Duc. de Nassau, S.—Deep rose.
Duchess de Nassau, S.D.—Rosy-scarlet tinted with violet.
Empress of India, S.D.—Rosy salmon, carmine blotch on upper petals.
Eugene Mazel, S.—Brick red.
Helene Thelemann, D.—Pink.

- Indica Alba, S.**—Pure white.
Lady Poltimore, S.—White.
Madame A. d'Haene, S.D.—Pink, bordered with white.
Madame Herman Siedel, S.D.—Pure white.
Madame Iris Lefebvre, D.—Reddish Salmon.
Madame E. J. Vervaene.—Pale rose bordered with white, 2/6.
Madame E. Vander Cruysen, D.—Glossy rose, 2/6.
Magnifica, S.—Large, rosy lilac.
Marquis of Lorne, S.—Bright orange with saffron blotch.
Mdlle. Marie Lefebvre, S.—White. Late flowering.
Mortil, S.—White shaded cream.
Murasaki Riukiu, S.—Very early, extra fine, bright clear pink, large and striking.
Murasaki Riukiu Alba, S.—White with purple spotted blotch. Small flowers.
Orange Brilliant, S.—Orange scarlet, 2/6.
President Raphael de Smit, D.—Deep rose.
President Oswald de Kerchove, D.—Salmon pink, bordered white, 2/6.
Princess Charlotte, S.—Beautiful rose.
Roi de Holland, S.—Brick red.
Schryderii, S.—Large white flowers with lilac spotted centre, 2/6.
Sigismund Rucker, D.—Rosy pink.
Sir Charles Napier, S.—Bright pink.
Souv. de Monsieur Low D.—Crimson suffused violet.
Splendide, D.—Rich dark rosy crimson.
Splendens, S.—Rosy salmon.
Stella, S.—Rich orange scarlet.
Theodorus, S.—Deep red.
Vervaeneana, D.—Rose, bordered snow white, 2/6.
Vervaeneana Rosea, D.—Pink, 2/6.
Vervaeneana Stuartii, D.—Deep pink, very fine, 2/6.

Azaleas—one of the beauties of Spring.

Kurume Azaleas



KURUME AZALEA.

HINODE GIRL.

These are named after a district in Japan, and may be called the "Tom Thumb" Azaleas. They are low-growing, producing small flowers in the greatest profusion, so that the plants are frequently covered with bloom. They are specially suitable for edging and bedding purposes, and, as a cut flower, last splendidly in water. Many of the varieties show hose in hose double form, and some very gay and dainty colours are available. We recommend these with the greatest confidence as very fine novelties. 2/- each; 22/- per dozen.

KURUME Double white.

" Pink.

" Double cherry blossom.

" Purplish rose.

" Pale rose.

" Pale salmon pink.

" Pinkish white.

" Deep rose.

KURUME Hinodegiri, crimson.

" Kirishima, Brick red, like Roi de Holland.

" Hatsu Giri (Amoena), purplish red, flowers earlier and for longer periods than other varieties.



AZALEA MOLLIS.

Azaleas resent lime and artificial manures.

Azalea Mollis

The ordinary Chinese Azaleas give a wonderful variety of nearly all colours except yellow. In this class the yellow, salmon and orange shades predominate, and although not evergreen the plants are some of the most striking in the list. The blooms are produced before the leaves in early spring and last particularly well in water thus providing a unique decorative possibility. The plants require the same treatment regarding manuring and soil as other Azaleas and may be grown in partial shade if desired. Suitable for H.M.Mt. and selected positions in S.

Price 5/- each.

Bouvardias



1/- each; 11/- per dozen.

Except where otherwise marked.

A beautiful class of plants, one of the most charming perennials, flowering all through the summer, almost to the middle of winter. The young plants should be protected from the frost, but when once established, are rarely affected. Water and well mulch during hot summer months and cut back in the early spring. B. & S. and, if sheltered from frost, in A.M.P. Plant in October, November or December.

Alfred Neuner.—Double; petals waxy white.

Beauty of Brisbane.—Pure white, robust habit.

Bocchil.—Bright pink, white throat; very fine.

Dazzler.—Light scarlet.

Duchess of York.—Dainty blush pink.

Enid Oliver.—A distinct variety of a pale pink shade; the individual flowers are formed by six or even more petals; strong grower.

Ethel Kerslake.—Flowers large, pure white.

Federal Queen.—A cross between President Cleveland and King of Scarlets.

Flavescens Improved.—Large single yellow.

Hogarthii.—Single red.

Hogarthii Fl. Pl.—Dark scarlet, double.

Humboldtii Corymbiflora.—Imp., snow white, large. Fragrant perfume.

King of Scarlets.—Immense blooms of deep scarlet. Freely produced.

Mabel Porter.—Dark crimson, large and full.

Miss Ida Cheeseman.—A very distinct variety, with large flowers of a delicate pink colour, the tube and reverse of petals being a deeper shade.

Miss Eileen Beeston.—Pink with a suggestion of heliotrope.

Mrs. Deas Thompson.—Light pink, large.

Mrs. Gazzard.—Showy, bright pink; very good.

Mrs. McCullough.—Very beautiful, producing immense trusses of flowers of red, salmon colour, 1/6.

President Cleveland.—Brilliant scarlet.

President Garfield.—Double pale pink.

Priory Beauty.—Pale rose; fine; large trusses.

Salmon Queen.—An exceedingly fine Bouvardia; colour salmon with a darker tube; distinct; flowers through the whole season.

8th June, 1927.—All these orders have come unsolicited by me. Friends come to me and ask me to get them so many roses and mostly leave the selection to me. The roses from your plants as supplied to me before have been the recommendation.—H. C. C., Queanbeyan, N.S.W.

Avoid failure by planting Bouvardias in November-December.

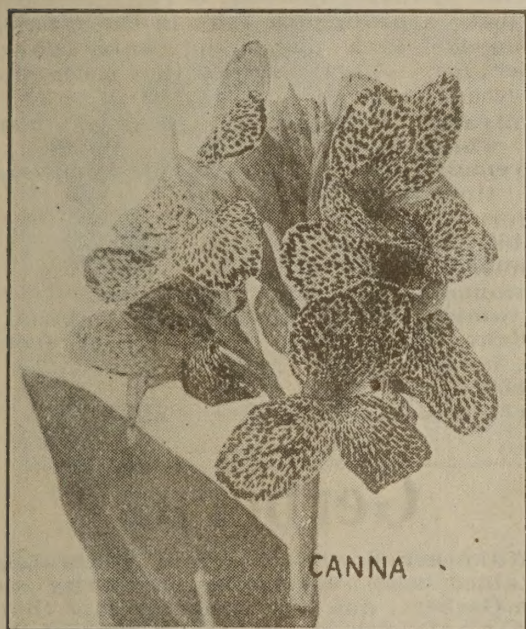
Cannas

These gay flowers are used extensively in public parks, but in lesser quantities may usefully find a place in the garden. In recent years many new varieties have been introduced, covering a wide range of colours, and we give a representative list from our extensive collection. 1/- each; 11/- per doz.

Except where otherwise priced.

Alice Guilfoyle. Deep crimson, bronze leaves.

Antoine Roozen. Bright red yellow blotch.



Andre Magri.—Orange scarlet, suffused yellow at base.

Beaute des Marches.—Reddish orange.
Carmania.—Deep rose, edged and spotted yellow.

Comte de Bouchard. Rich yellow, spotted all over red, edged yellow.

Charles Narden.—Dark biscuit.

Cheerfulness. Dark orange, edged yellow.

Dazzler. Orange scarlet.

Dr. Gelben. Rich canary yellow.

Eureka. Pale yellow, opening out cream.

Evolution.—Pale pink, bronze leaves.

Frau E. Kracht.—Old rose, pale yellow centre.

Frau Gartenbandie. Rich yellow, crimson centre.

Frederick Benary. Orange bordered yellow.

Florence Vaughan Improved. Deep yellow heavily spotted red.

Frau Therese Muller. Orange, bronze foliage.

Flag of Truce. Cream.

Fiery Cross.—Bright scarlet. Very fine, 1/6.

Firebird.—Bright crimson, large heads, 1/6.

Garten Inspecteur Jung.—Deep cream.

Garam.—Crimson, bronze leaves.

Gem.—Cream, pale pink spots.

Harmony.—Cherry red, bronze foliage.

Herman Aldinger.—Dark crimson.

Hiawatha. Old rose splashed darker. Bronze leaves.

Hungaria. Rich salmon pink, pretty green leaves.

Henry Corben. Cherry.

Iberia. Yellow, large orange blotch.

Juanita.—Deep gold.

Karl Hausmann. Tango and yellow.

King Humbert. Orange scarlet, dark bronze leaves.

Kora Parker.—Deep tango, edged yellow.

Leah.—Pale old rose, yellow base.

L. E. Bailey.—Deep yellow, heavily marked red.

Max Muller. Lemon yellow, faint pink spots.

Majestic. Pale yellow, faint red spots.

Minne-Ha-Ha.—Old rose blotched and edged yellow.

Mme. Antoine Crozy.—Rich red, edged yellow.

Mme. Rene Boueff.—Old gold, flushed pink.

Mme. E. Viavey.—Deep rose, edged cream.

Mrs. Magleim.—Rich crimson, bronze leaves.

Orange Bedder.—Rich orange, faint red spots.

Oscar Danneker.—Bright orange, bronze leaves.

Pandora. Fiery red, rich bronze foliage.

Parthenope. Deep orange flushed red, large flowers.

Prefect Margeton. Orange salmon.

Queen Charlotte.—Crimson, broad yellow edge.

Queen Victoria.—Apricot suffused darker, edged yellow.

Roma.—Old gold, edged yellow.

Romagna. Orange red, dark bronze leaves.

Stadtgartner Brennan.—Dark orange.

Stadtgartner Leusinger. Scarlet, yellow blotch.

Solfaterre. Tango.

Sulphurea. Lemon yellow.

Triumph.—Rich scarlet, bronze leaves, enormous heads, 1/6.

Veronica.—Old Rose.

Von Schiller. Reddish orange, splashed yellow.

Wabash.—Rose pink, bronze leaves.

Wintzel's Colossus.—Deep scarlet, light yellow blotch, large heads.

Wyoming. Rich reddish orange, bronze leaves.

Cannas are invaluable for draining damp places.

Ericas (The Heath)

2/6 each; 27/- per dozen.



- Autumnalis.** Deep rose, small bell flowers.
Bowieana. Pure white, tubular flowers, silvery foliage.
Cavendishii. Lemon yellow, tubular flowers.
Charsleyana. Pale pink.
Cruenta. Orange red, long spiked blooms.

Ericas are a very pretty class of plants and very free-flowering. Anyone



Cultivation.—The principal point to observe in the planting is to keep the crown of the plant just above the surface of the ground. The young new leaves and flower heads are smothered if the soil works into the crown, and the plant soon dies. Gerberas will grow in almost any soil, and rejoice in a warm sunny position. If the soil is clayey, the addition of a considerable proportion of sand will improve matters. Despite the idea prevalent in some quarters that Gerberas require poor soil, our experience with a stock of over twenty thousand plants points to the fact that they respond to liberal feeding with well rotted manure, and to an ample supply of water. A.B.P.R.S.

1/6 each; 15/- dozen.

Scarlet and Red shades, 2/- each.

possessing a small collection may have flowers throughout the entire year; in fact, some of the varieties are scarcely ever out of bloom.

The most suitable soil for Heaths is sandy peat, but they will do very well in any ordinary sandy ground; when the soil is naturally heavy, a mixture of about one-half or more of river sand will grow Heaths very well, but no manure of any kind should be used unless it is thoroughly decomposed, and then it should only be applied as a top-dressing or mulching during summer. On no account should lime be used near the plants. They must be kept well watered and not disturbed by digging. In the Sydney climate it is recommended to place a drain pipe sunk in the ground alongside each plant and water down the pipe. This ensures the necessary moisture near the roots. H.M.Mt.S.

Hentyana. Delicate pink, base of tube white.

Hyemalis.—Pale pink tubular flowers tipped white.

Intermedia. Pure white.

Jubilee. Deep rose pink.

Linnaeoides. Pink.

Mammosa. Crimson, long tubes.

Pyramidalis. Pure white, small bells.

Vulgaris Alba.—White Heather of Scotland.

Webblyana. *Pink.

Webbleyana Alba.—Pure white.

Gerberas

No other flower in recent years has attained such wonderful popularity as the Gerbera, due largely to the fact that the plants flower practically the whole year, and the blooms, when picked, last fully ten days in water. In addition, the splendid long stems on which the flowers are borne, and the great range of colours in which they are obtainable make them one of the finest flowers available for floral decoration.

We do not offer unflowered seedlings, because a high percentage of them flower white, and too many short petalled types and colours that are inferior are likely to occur. We supply plants with the actual bloom on each, this being the most satisfactory way to purchase.

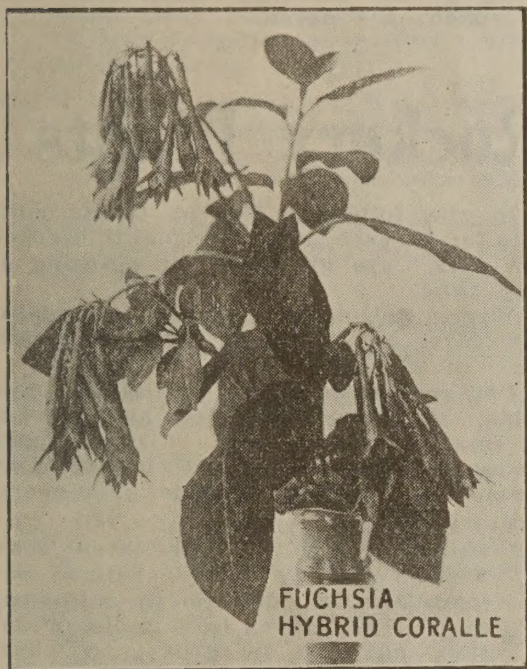
The colours principally are white, cream, yellow, pinks, cerise, salmon, orange, scarlet, red, though the infinite variations of these colours make up a list of at least fifty different shades from which to choose. Owing to the fact that Scarlet and Red shades are few and far between, we are obliged to charge extra for these three colours.

Ericas must not suffer from dryness.

Fuchsias

These flowering shrubs are very popular, both for bush house and garden. They do best in partial shade, and are hardy everywhere.

1/6 each; 16/- per doz.



Doubles.

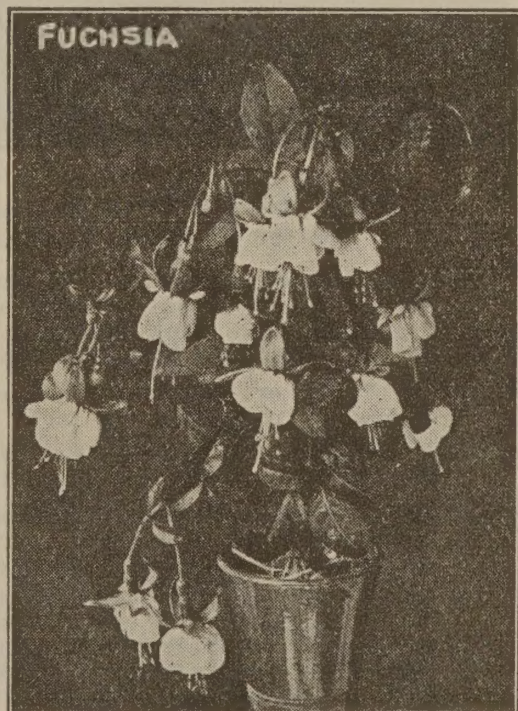
- Avalanche.** Tube and sepals scarlet carmine, corolla dark plum.
- De Cherville.** Sepals red, corolla purple.
- Diamant.** Sepals red, corolla white, striped crimson.
- Dollar Princess.** Tube and sepals crimson. Corolla purple.
- Duchess of York.** Red sepals, corolla violet.
- Jubilee.** Crimson sepals; rosy mauve corolla.
- Jumna.** Crimson sepals, corolla purple.
- Minos.** Sepals bright red. Corolla veined purple.
- Mrs. E. G. Hill.** Large flowers, dark red sepals, corolla creamy white.
- Phenomenal.** Short tube, sepals crimson, corolla azure violet, flaked with red.
- Storm King.**—Sepals, rosy coral, corolla, rosy blush.
- Victor Hugo.** Large red sepals, corolla violet purple, streaked red.
- Violet le Duc.** Red sepals, purple corolla.
- White Giant.** Red sepals, white corolla.

Single.

- Beacon.** Tube and sepals crimson, corolla purple.
- Beauty of Exeter.** Bright pink.
- Earl of Beaconsfield.** Sepals light rosy carmine. Corolla deeper in colour.
- Julius.** Bright red sepals. Rosy lilac corolla.
- Rose of Castile.** White sepals. Violet corolla.
- Rose of Denmark.**—Sepals blush pink, corolla, bright pink, very dainty.

HYBRIDS.

- Boliviana.** Rich crimson trumpet shaped flowers.
- Carter's Meteor.**—Distinctive foliage. green, yellow and crimson.
- Coralie.** Long tubes, coral.
- Gartenmeister Bonstedt.** Crimson flowers; foliage bronze green.
- Gracilis.** Flowers small but profuse. Crimson.
- Gracilis variegata.** Green leaves margined white.
- Swanley Yellow.** Sepals salmon pink. Corolla orange scarlet; long tubes.
- Sun Ray.** Foliage variegated, white, green and crimson. Flowers single crimson; dwarf growth.
- Splendens.**—Scarlet flowers, tipped green.



The hybrid Fuchsias are most beautiful.

Violets

Ascanius. Purple, long stems. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

California. Large, clear violet purple. 4d. each; 3/- dozen.

Mrs. D. Lloyd George. One of the best new varieties. Large blooms, rich violet blue. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Princess of Wales. Rich dark blue, recommended. 4d. each; 3/- dozen.

Count Brazza. Double white. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

King of the Doubles. Rich blue. 6d. each; 5/- dozen.

Herbaceous and Rockery Plants



IRIS GERMANICA.

Queen of May.

Calice Rose: Lilac-rose. Elegantissima: Satin pink, double. Flore Rosea Pleno: Double rose. Hupehensis: Carmine. Lady Ardilaun: Pure white. Profusion: Pale pink, semi-double. Queen Charlotte: Large delicate pink flowers. Whirlwind: Large semi-double white.

ARMERIA (Thrift or Sea Pink. Splendens).—Showy tufted perennials suitable for edging or rockeries. 1½ feet. Summer...1/6 each.

ARUNDO (Donax Variegata).—Beautiful bamboo-like reeds, variegated yellow and white, 12 feet. In pots. 1/6 each.

ASTER PERENNIAL (Michaelmas Daisies).—2 to 3 feet. Hardy herbaceous plants flowering in summer. In the following list are some of the best to date. In pots. 1/6 each, 15/- per doz.

Anita Ballard: Light blue, semi-double, petals incurving. Amellus bessarabicus: Large flowers, rich lavender blue. Beauty of Colwall: Very double flowers of rich pale lavender blue. Blue Gem: Large semi-double flowers. Fine clear colour. Gloire de Kronstadt: Extra large rosy purple flowers with mahogany disc. Glory of Colwall: Soft lavender grey flowers; good for cutting. Jupiter: Pale blue, edged deeper blue. Very pretty. King

In the following list of plants suitable for herbaceous border plants marked "in pots," are available for planting at any time.

Where not marked otherwise, plants are from open ground, and are available in winter.

For rockeries, a full list is not possible, as many varieties are stocked in small quantities only. List on application, or a selection will be made on receipt of approximate size of rockery.

AGAPANTHUS.—African Lily, 3ft. Umbellatus, blue. Umbellatus alba, white. Hardy plants which give quantities of flowers in mid-summer. They revel in a moist situation, but can be grown anywhere in the garden. 1/- each.

AGATHEA.—Coelestis. A dwarf shrub bearing blue flowers with yellow centre. cutting back after flowering to promote new growth. In pots. 1/6 each.

ALSTROEMERIA.—Peruvian Lily, 3 to 4 feet high. Shown plants flowering in summer and autumn. Large heads of 8 to 10 flowers, and excellent for cutting. Plant in partial shade and keep soil moist. Aurantiaca, a dark orange colour. 1/6 each.

Aurea, deep yellow. 1/6 each.

ANEMONE JAPONICA Japanese anemones.—2 to 3 feet, and do best in shade. Autumn. In pots. 2/- each.

HERBACEOUS AND ROCKERY PLANTS—Continued.

Albert: Rosy mauve, semi-double large flowers. King of the Belgians: Pale blue, very large flowers. Lady Lloyd: Single pink, dwarf and compact. Moonlight: Ageratum blue. Flowers of mammoth size. Mrs. J. S. Baker: White, shading to lavender, semi-double. Nancy Ballard: Deep mauve, distinctly shaded pink, very fine. Perry's Blue; One of the best of the blues very large head of flowers. Rachael Ballard: Deep rosy mauve, double, dwarf and bushy. St. Egwin: A charming variety, erect bush, clear pink flowers. Virminalis: White; an improvement on Microphylla; splendid for cutting. White Climax: Pure white, the finest white Aster to date.

ASTILBE (Goat's beard).—2 feet. Hardy, moisture-loving plants bearing upright plumes of flowers, very like Tamarix. Summer. In pots, 2/- each. America: Deep blue. Ceres: Rosy lilac. Japonica: Pure white. Queen Alexandra: Bright pink. Rubens: Carmine rose.

ASPHODELUS (Asphodel).—2½ feet. Strong growing and narrow grass-like foliage. Luteus: Showy bright yellow. Summer. Requires a moist, shady position. 1/6 each.

BOLTONIA (glastifolia).—A herbaceous plant growing about 5 feet high, bearing large heads of white flowers like Michaelmas Daisies. 1/6 each.

CALLA (Elliottiana).—A deep yellow lily, leaves spotted white. In pots. 2/-. Ethiopica: Arum lily. 1/-.

CAMPANULA (Persicifolia alba).—Large white bell-shaped flowers. Require a cool border. 1/6.

CHELONE (Turtle Head) (Syn. Pentstemon barbatus) Barbata.—3 feet. Red tubular flowers suspended from long stalks. 2/-.

CHRYSANTHEMUM (Shasta Daisy).

Mayfield Giant: 3 feet. White blooms 3 inches across, with a double row of petals and large yellow centre. 1/6.

Snowstorm: Large white flowers, splendid for cutting. Flowering continuously throughout the year. 1/- each.

CLIVIA.—Minlata: Red and orange flowers. In pots, 2/6.

Nobilis: Orange yellow. In pots. 2/6.

Flowers after the style of Amaryllis.

COTYLEDON Sorts. Suitable for rockeries. In pots. 1/6 each.

CRASSULA.—Coccinea: A splendid rockery plant; red bouvardia-like flowers. In pots. Sometimes called Rochea coccinea. 2/-.

ERIGERON (Flea Bane).—Flowers are like a perennial Aster. Spring and Summer. Glabellus: Violet flowers dwarf growth. 1/6.

Speciosus Superbus. 3 feet. Lilac flowers with orange centre. 2/-.

GAURA (Texas spray).—3 feet. Flowers over a long period.

Lindheimeri: Long sprays of white flowers. In pots. 2/-.

GAZANIA.—Useful rock plants. Sorts, 6d. each; 5/- doz. Always available.

GYNERIUM.—Argenteum, pampas grass. In pots. 1/6.

Argenteum, roseum, a pink plumed variety of above. 2/-.

HELENIUM (Sneezewort), 3 to 4 feet. Flowers like a miniature or tiny single chrysanthemum. Autumn. 1/6 each.

Autumnale Rubrum: Crimson and gold.

Riverton Beauty: Pale yellow, purplish black centre.

HELIANTHUS (Perennial Sunflower).—Summer. 1/6 each.

Maximilianus: Single yellow, tall grower.

Multiflorus Grandiflorus: Double flowers of a clear bright yellow. 2 to 3 inches across.

HEMEROCALLIS, Day Lily.—3 feet. Summer.

Fulva Flora Plena: Large double flowers of a rich coppery orange, borne in clusters of 3 or 4. 1/6 each.

HEUCHERA (Sanguinea).—Spikes of blood-red flowers. 6d. each, 5/- doz.

IRIS GERMANICA (Flag Iris). 1/6 each.

Caprice: Reddish purple; one of the best reds. Iris King: Large, massive flowers, rich and bright, velvety maroon. Kharput: Colour rich purple; large flowers. Lohengrin: Pale rosy lilac, enormous flowers. Madame Chereau: White, edged with blue, with darker frills. Monsignor: Lavender and rich pansy purple. Nina Wells: Colour, light violet and deep purple.

Heleniums are well worth while.

HERBACEOUS AND ROCKERY PLANTS—Continued.

Odoratissima: Finest and largest of the pale blues. Parisian: Large flowers, white, frilled blue. Queen of May: Purplish lilac and rose. Quaker Lady: Fawn pink, flowers perfect in size and form.
Available December to March.

KNIPHOFIA (Syn *Tritoma*) (Red Hot Poker).—Hardy evergreens, throwing up long stalks in summer, surmounted by brilliantly coloured heads of tubular flowers.

Uvaria grandiflora: Bright scarlet mixed with yellow. 1/6 each.

MESEMBRYANTHEMUM (Pig Face).—Largely used for rockeries, and suitable for sea fronts or very dry and hot positions. White, pale pink, rose pink, yellow, red, violet. 6d. each, 4/6 doz.

Chamberlainii: An uncommon variety with small flowers, some orange, some violet, and an upright habit of growth. Recommended. 9d. each, 7/6 per doz. *Conspicuum*: Another good variety bearing orange yellow flowers. Recommended. 9d. each, 7/6 doz.

All the above always available.

NERTERA (Bead Plant).—Profusely covered with yellow berries.

Depressa: Suitable for rock pockets in shady, moist position. In pots. 1/6.

PAEONY, *Officinalis*.—Herbaceous Paeony, various colours of this splendid cool climate perennial. 2/6 each, 28/- doz.

PHYSOSTEGIA (Dragon's Head).—Hardy. Summer and Autumn, flowers with erect spikes somewhat like *Salvia*; 3 feet high.

Virginiana Alba: Pure white, 1/-. *Virginiana*: Lilaceous pink, 1/-. *Virginiana Speciosa*: Pale pink, 1/-.

PLATYCODON (Chinese Balloon flower).—The buds before opening are inflated like a balloon. Summer and Autumn.

grandiflorum Mariesii: 3 feet. Large cup-shaped deep blue flowers, borne on long stems. 2/-.

grandiflora, Alba: 3 feet. Pure white. 2/-.

POLYGONATUM (Solomon's Seal).—1 foot. White flowers, somewhat like Lily of the Valley. *Vulgare*. 1/-.

PLUMBAGO (*Larpentae*).—A herbaceous variety of *Plumbago* with intense Cobalt blue flowers. 1/6.

ROMNEYA (*Trichocalyx*), *E.4*.—A variety almost identical with the giant Californian Poppy, *Romneya Coulterii*, but of much easier culture, of bushy habit and grey-green foliage; it produces throughout the Summer blooms up to 6 inches across, pure white, with yellow stamens. In pots. 2/6 each.

RUDBECKIA (Cone flowers).—Summer and Autumn.

Speciosa: 2 feet, yellow flowers with blackish brown centre, useful for cutting and for massing. 1/6.

SALVIA (*Angustifolia*).—Perennial *Salvia*. Blue, about 4 feet. In pots. 1/6.

Bethellii: Deep pink; flowers about 2 inches long. In pots. 1/6.

Farinacea: Blue. In pots. 1/6.

SEDUM.—Sorts. Hardy plants for rockeries. In pots. 1/6.

SEMPERVIVUM.—Sorts. Rockery plants. In pots. 1/6.

SOLIDAGO (*Canadensis*).—Golden Rod. In pots. 1/6.

STATICE.—*Arborea*: Blue. In pots. 2/6.

Macrophylla: Large leaves, blue. In pots. 2/6.

Pereizii: See Special Items.

These are everlasting, and keep for months when cut.

STOKESIA (Cornflower Aster).—Large aster-like flowers in Summer and Autumn.

Cyanea: 1 foot, bluish mauve. In pots. 1/6.

Alba: 1 foot, pure white. In pots. 1/6.

THALICTRUM (*Dipterocarpum*) (Lavender Shower).—A hardy perennial with fern-like leaves, and throwing up long stalks 4 or 5 feet long, on which are borne great sprays of small mauve flowers with yellow anthers. In pots. 1/6; from open boxes, 6d. each.

TRACHELIUM *Coeruleum*.—Heads of tiny blue flowers flowering most of the year. 1/6.

TULLBACHIA (*Violacea*).—2 feet. Narcissus-like leaves. Heliotrope heads of flower somewhat like a *bouvardia*. Summer. 2/-.

Rockeries are all the fashion.

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Austinmer, 1st January, 1928.

Dear Sirs,

I have to thank you for executing my order so promptly.

The plants arrived this morning in excellent order as usual.

I have no doubt they will prove as satisfactory as previous orders.—
Judge C. A. White.

Tallang, 3rd January, 1928.

Dear Sirs,

All the roses supplied to me by you during early Spring, are doing splendidly and have already produced some fine blooms.—Mrs. J. W. Y.

Honour Avenue, Graceville, Q'ld.

Dear Sirs,

The plants arrived in very good state.

How lovely you have packed the Bouvardias.—Miss C. K.

Cudgewa Station, Cudgewa.

All the roses you sent me are growing well.—E. M. L.

Kingaroy, Q'ld., 4th January, 1928

Dear Sirs,

Out of 24 roses in my garden, which are all from your nursery, there is not one dud.

Some of them have had the pleasure of pulling off a few prizes for me and I most sincerely congratulate you on sending forward such fine healthy plants.—Mr. D. C. L.

Murwillumbah, 7th January, 1928.

Dear Sirs,

I would like to compliment your packer on his method of packing.—
F. E. M.

Hornsby, 6th February, 1928

Dear Sirs,

I was speaking to a gentleman at Wahroonga yesterday who informs me that he has purchased some very good roses from you.—J.F.

Azaleas resent lime and artificial manures.

Hamilton, Qld., 13th February, 1928.

Dear Sirs,

My nephew has had some roses from you and they have all been a great success.—Mrs. J. L.

“The Ochils,” Sarina, North Qld., 29th January, 1928.

Dear Sirs,

The plants arrived yesterday in splendid condition and were dealt with at once.

They are very fresh and I think that the weather at present will just suit them.—Mrs. E. M. A.

Auburn, 2nd February, 1928.

Dear Sirs,

The parcel of 14 standard roses you sent to me last June opened up splendidly and speaks volumes for your packing.

They are all blooming and I am more than pleased with them.—R. E. C.

364 “The Peak,” Hongkong, 16th January, 1928.

Dear Sirs,

I obtained some rose trees from you last year through Captain Gordon of the S.S. “Arafura,” which have proved satisfactory.—L. J. Davies.

Collins St., Melbourne, 1st January, 1928.

Dear Sirs,

Well, all the roses received from you have done well, but the most outstanding are Dame Edith Helen, Mrs. Barraclough and Lady Margaret Stewart, one of last year’s novelties.—Mr. A. G. DeL.

Northcote, Victoria, 12th January, 1928.

Dear Sirs,

I must compliment you on your choice. They are all worth a place in any garden and I would say very suitable for Victorian conditions.—W. H. D.

Glen Innes, 6th October, 1927

Dear Sirs,

Will you please send me a couple of your 1927 catalogues. I sent the one I had to a friend.

This catalogue is the finest I have seen and is certainly the rose grower’s friend.—F. S. B.

Lindfield, 26th October, 1927.

Dear Sirs,

It may interest you to know that all the plants I have had from you are doing splendidly and your method of packing is really wonderful.

Everything received in the most perfect order.—Mrs. D.

Your success is our first consideration.

ROSES

1	RADIANCE	(H.T.)	J. COOK	1908	F.	4	Description of colour, etc., followed by classification of perfume; sweet, tea, or fruit, etc. The climate letters indicate:— E.—Everywhere. A.—Suitable Adelaide Zone. B. " Brisbane Zone. H. " Hobart Zone. M. " Melbourne Zone. Mts. " Mountain Zone. P. " Perth Zone. R. " Rockhampton. S. " Sydney Zone.
This number indicates the position the variety occupied in our last year's sales.	The name of the variety.	The Class (in this instance it indicates Hybrid Tea). H.P. stands for Hybrid Perpetual. Per., Pernetiana. Hyb. Gig., Hybrid Gigantea. Hyb. Musk, Hybrid Musk. Wich., Wichuriana.	The Raiser's name.	Year of introduction.	This letter signifies that the variety is fragrant.	Growth number. No. 1, very dwarf. 4, very vigorous. 5 and 6, stages of climbing growth. See page 37.	

TREES AND SHRUBS

ABUTILON.	AN ARABIC NAME.	CHINESE LANTERNS.	BOULE DE NIEGE.	BALL OF SNOW.	E.	6.	D.	Climate letters same as for roses. Where no climate is indicated, the plant may be considered hardy every where in Australia.
Family name.	The meaning or translation.	Common name where known.	Variety name.	Translation.	Evergreen.	Approximate height at maturity.	Deciduous.	

This Slip may be torn out and used as a key to any page of descriptions in the Catalogue.

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1928
